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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PNC SESSION IN DAMASCUS

Chairman Reelected; Draft Budget Approved

JN231328 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1255 GMT 23 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 23 January--The Drafting Committee formed by the Palestine National Council [PNC] held a meeting in Damascus today to coordinate the resolutions and recommendations approved by the council and to prepare the general political statement, which will be issued this evening.

The committee represents all factions of the Palestinian resistance movement and the Bureau of the PNC Presidium. The committee includes Abu as-Sa'id, Khalid al-Hasan, 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, Yasir 'Abdrabbuh, Taysir Quba'ah, Jamal as-Surani, Zuhayr Muhsin, and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar. The PNC re elected Khalid al-Fahum as its chairman.

The council approved the PLO draft budget, based on the financial support approved at the Baghdad summit conference and the other revenues of the PLO.

The draft PLO budget establishes criteria for covering the expenditures of the PLO--its departments, offices, and institutions--the expenditures of the Palestine Liberation Army, the social affairs establishment, the Palestine Red Crescent, and all other unified organizations.

The budget also includes the criteria for covering the expenses of all the factions of the Palestinian resistance movement in accordance with a special ordinance to be drafted by the PLO Executive Committee. The budget also allocates a portion of the revenues as a general reserve for the Palestine National Fund.

The PNC's meetings ended at dawn today after a 9-hour closed session.

Al-Fahum Message to Al-Asad

JN231434 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 23 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 23 January--President Hafiz al-Asad has received the following message from Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council [PNC], on the conclusion of the 14th PNC session:

On the occasion of concluding the 14th session of the Palestine National Council, which was held in struggling and steadfast Damascus, during which the council approved the political program and the organizational procedures for Palestinian national unity, it gives me great pleasure on behalf of my brother chairman and members of the committee, members of the PNC, and in my name to extend to your excellency our gratitude for patronizing our conference and for your national speech at the opening session. Your speech has reiterated Syria's commitment to the revolution and the Palestine question as well as the national rights of our militant people. We feel grateful to fraternal Syria for all the facilities offered to the council, which definitely contributed to its success.

The discussions in our conference have reconfirmed the determination of our people to face and repulse the imperialist-Zionist plots and once again underline our people's categorical rejection of the American-Israeli settlement plans represented in the Camp David accords [words indistinct] of the capitulationist scheme of As-Sadat as well as the rejection of the autonomy plan.

Our council reconfirms its adherence to the resolutions of the Arab summits of Algiers, Rabat and Baghdad; it also announces its unlimited support for the resolutions of the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and reiterates its support for the National Charter of Joint Action between fraternal Syria and Iraq. The National Charter is a step on the road to liberation, repatriation and unity. Our council firmly adheres to the struggling strategic relations between the Palestinian revolution, Syria and Iraq. We vow that our Palestinian Arab people will continue their militant march under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland and in the diaspora until the achievement of our tasks in repatriation, self-determination and the establishment of our independent national state on our homeland.

Political Statement Forthcoming

JN241016 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 24 Jan 79 JN

[Summary] Damascus, 24 January--"Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC] has stated that the political statement of the 14th PNC session, which ended its meetings early yesterday morning, will be issued at noon today, Wednesday, after the drafting committee concludes its work."

In an exclusive interview with ATH-THAWRAH today, Al-Fahum said there is a good chance the PNC will be convened for an extraordinary 1-day session. This session will be held once the unified political, military, and financial plans have been implemented.

"Al-Fahum explained that the date of the extraordinary PNC session has been left for the PLO Executive Committee and the PNC members to decide. The aim behind this joint decision is to enable all the Palestinian resistance factions to participate in the executive committee just as they effectively participated in all the other PLO bodies; that is, in the PNC and the Central Council."

VOP Commentary

NC232040 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1740 GMT 23 Jan 79 NC

[Political commentary]

[Excerpts] The Palestine National Council [PNC] ended its 14th session-martyr Houari Boumedience session--early this morning. The PNC's many long sessions discussed in detail and in depth all questions and issues of interest to the Palestinian arena, which emerge through the struggling march as problems which must be confronted to find the best ways to solve them. If we are permitted to give a brief description of the martyr Houari Boumediene session, we would say very confidently that it was the session of the independent national decision. From beginning to end the council's sessions were an arena for a continuous and persistent struggle which Fatah and its allies led to defend the independence of the Palestinian decision and prevent the external [word indistinct] to penetrate and contain or influence the decision. This struggle was crowned with success when brother commander Abu 'Ammar appeared at the final session. The overwhelming majority of PNC members stood up to declare most truthfully and with complete commitment that they support Palestine, the independent Palestinian decision and Yasir 'Arafat, who constitutes a real embodiment of the independence of the will and decision; and that they will fight in order that this decision may remain an independent and unblemished decision, as the martyrs and strugglers of this people want.

When the independent Palestinian decision triumphed at the 14th session as a result of the principled and noble position of Fatah and its allies inside the council; when it became clear to all that Fatah, the guarantor of the independent Palestinian decision, will not bargain over this decision under any conditions and that it has firmly and stubbornly fought to keep this decision pure, firm and strong, a boisterous propaganda front was opened on us from the Zionist trench, U.S., reactionary and opportunist trenches, casting doubts on the National Council and its results. It tried to depict the situation as a Palestinian failure or a big failure in the formulation of the method of unified Palestinian action in the next phase.

While we have no need to depend ourselves or indulge in debating the lies, allegations and misconceptions of the enemies, we say very confidently that the 14th session was rightly a historic session. It was in the field where it was proven to all that the decision is in the hands of the ones entitled to make it, not in the hands of others, that the makers of the Palestinian decision are the only ones who are loyal to Palestine and that the defenders of this decision are the sons of Fatah and their allies in the arena, who opened their hearts to receive the blows from here and there in defense of the independence, sincerity, purity and nobility of the Palestinian decision and who emerged victorious and triumphant. Fatah put all its weight behind approval of the national unity plan which was submitted and approved by the various groups of the revolution to the National Council. It is one of the most outstanding results achieved at the 14th session.

If Fatah and its allies at the National Council have succeeded in defending the independent decision as a base for real national unity, then it is the duty of the other organizations to prove in practice and at once their determination to safeguard national unity, which is based on independent national decision, by adopting more positive stands on trude national unity.

Brothers: Our enemies and some opportunists are distorting the results of the National Council's 14th session. To distort further and cause frustration in the arena, these enemies and opportunists killed the hero knight Abu Hasan Salamah on the last day of the PNC's meetings. Further, they mobilized the platforms of distortion and propaganda to insinuate to our people that the PNC has failed and that it is divided.

We answer this overflowing enmity, hatred and illusion by those committed to fighting our people and plotting against them with one decisive word: Our arena is in good condition as long as Fatah remains the mother of all and defender of all, carrying in its hands the trust of the independent Palestinian will and the independent Palestinian decision. This was, is and will remain indisputable. We are in good condition as long as the rifle carriers know who their enemy is and as long as they are convinced that they must continue to fight this enemy from one trench and to resist his plots.

We are in good condition as long as loyalty to Palestine is the first and last loyalty of every honorable struggler in this revolution. Let the bugles of the renegades and doubt casters, who fish in troubled waters, be silent. Let them worry very much because their bets on [word indistinct] the National Council have failed and because their efforts to dissipate the independent national will have also failed.

One thing alone has succeeded and will always succeed by the deeds of the rifle carriers, the independent national will and honorable strugglers in this revolution--Palestine and its revolutionary rifle and independent national decision.

FATAH FOR PFLP INCLUSION IN PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JN240738 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab world 0530 GMT 24 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Brother Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Revolutionary Council member, has stated that Fatah would like to have the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] return to the PLO Executive Committee. Brother Hani al-Hasan said that accusations to the contrary being made against Fatah are neither objective nor democratic. He said that while Fatah enjoys a majority in the Palestine National Council, this does not mean that Fatah is exercising dictatorship. Brother Al-Hasan was speaking at a press conference he held in Damascus yesterday. He (?commented) on certain statements accusing Fatah of exercising hegemony and monopolizing PLO leader positions. Brother Hani al-Hasan said he hopes that the PFLP will return to the PLO Executive Committee following further consultations. He asserted that the PFLP might join the PLO Executive Committee within the next 3 months.

BAGHDAD VOP CRITICIZES UNIFIL ROLE IN LEBANON

JN231936 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Jan 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] During the recently attempted Zionist invasion of the northern Litani river area, the Zionist forces passed through areas where UN forces are deployed. In other words, the enemy forces passed through 6,000 UN soldiers. This is presently continuing. The Zionist enemy tanks are repeatedly violating the areas where UN forces are deployed and directing their fire at the positions of the joint forces and several of our people's camps. Therefore, what is the use of these UN forces so long as they have not changed anything since they came to the area? What is the use of their presence so long as they constitute a cover for the Zionist aggression and the dangerous Zionist-isolationist alliance? With things being what they are, we consider the continued presence of the UN forces as a continuation of the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy. We do not forget U.S. President Carter's statement in which he affirmed that it was Washington which urged the deployment of UN forces in southern Lebanon. Hence, all the nationalist and progressive forces are required to make the issue of the UN forces part of their battle against the conspiracy. They should seek to provide an alternative for the withdrawal of these forces by strengthening the role of the joint forces and bolstering their presence.

PLO LINKS BRITON TO 'ALI SALAMAH ASSASSINATION

JN240634 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab world 0530 GMT 24 Jan 79 JN

[Text of statement issued 23 January by an official Palestinian spokesman]

[Text] The committee investigating the assassination of martyr 'Ali Salamah Abu Hasan, has learned that on 13 January 1979, Peter (Strigel), a British national with British passport number 260899, contacted a car rental company--Lena Car--in Beirut and asked to hire a car. He told the company he would be in Beirut on 17 January 1979. He actually arrived on the same date and stayed in the Mediterranean Hotel, room 602. On the morning of 18 January 1979, he received the car--a Volkswagen--from the Lena Car Company. He checked out from the hotel on the morning of 21 January, 1979 after making plans [word indistinct] and handed the car over to others, who were commissioned with the task of carrying out the crime.

KUWAIT

SUDAN'S REQUEST FOR NON-OIL PRODUCERS SUPPORT DENIED

JN231430 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 23 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 23 January--Kuwait today informed the Arab League that it does not approve Sudan's request to convene an emergency session of the Arab League Council to discuss the establishment of a special fund to support the non-oil-producing states.

This was announced by the official spokesman of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry, who added that Sudan had requested such a meeting and the establishment of the fund.

YEMEN--PDRY

JOINT PDRY-SOVIET ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS IN ADEN

LD231606 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Text] The joint Yemeni-Soviet Economic Committee held its second round of talks at the Ministry of Installations building this morning.

The Yemeni side was headed by brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Central Committee member and installations minister, while the Soviet side was headed by Comrade Morozov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

During the talks, the two sides reviewed principal issues on the committee's agenda concerning relations of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and ways of developing them, including the spheres of oil, minerals, agriculture and fisheries. The two sides also discussed the strengthening and development of the communications and installations fields.

The committee's first round of talks was held last night with brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, member of the Political Bureau and planning minister, in the chair. The committee set up several subcommittees to discuss specific appeals of economic and technical cooperation.

ADEN CITES DNF PRISONER APPEAL TO ARAB HEADS OF STATE

LD221602 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Text] The Democratic National Front [DNF] of the northern part of the homeland has asked the heads of state of Arab and friendly countries and world organizations, parties and fronts, both continental and local, to intervene immediately to save brothers Sultan Amin (ash-Sharfi), a former minister, member of the Peace and Solidarity Council and one of the DNF leaders, 'Abd al Wasi 'Abd al-Karim one of the DNF leaders and an individual known for his defense of the revolution and the republic; and 'Abd ar-Rahman Ghalib, a trade union militant, who are being threatened with death in the terror-filled prisons of San'a'.

In a cable, the front appeals to the Arab and world public, to all those whose consciences enjoin them to cherish the freedom and dignity of man, and to all the peoples of the world who love freedom, democracy and peace, to raise their voices in protest against the policy of repression and terror pursued in the northern part of the homeland and to demand the immediate release of all political prisoners.

OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL ORTIZ ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN231440 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 23 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 January--OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz arrived here this afternoon at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq which will last several days.

In a statement to INA, Ortiz said that he will discuss with Iraqi Oil Ministry officials matters related to OPEC and its work program as well as the arrangements OPEC is making to celebrate the 20th anniversary of its establishment in September 1980.

Ortiz lauded the effective role being played by Iraq in supporting OPEC, its goals, and the coordination of its policy.

The delegation includes Hamid Zahdari, director general of the Information Department of OPEC.

NONALINED JOURNALISTS ISSUE RECOMMENDATIONS

JN231954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1855 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 January--The Political Committee stemming from the first meeting of the Journalists of the Nonalined Countries has condemned the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine, the racist regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa, and all forms of racism.

In the recommendations it issued at the conclusion of its meetings here this evening in preparation for their approval tomorrow evening in the general meeting of the Journalists of the Nonalined Countries, the committee called on the journalists to expose these racist regimes and their reactionary, antihumanitarian nature and to continue support of the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people to liberate their lands and to establish their democratic state on their whole land as part of the Arab nation's aspirations to liberation, unity and progress.

The Political Committee also called on the nonalined journalists to express solidarity with the struggling peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America for the sake of national independence, democratic liberties, and economic and social progress.

The recommendations express the solidarity of the journalists of the nonalined countries with the journalists struggling against local repression and all forms of imperialist domination in Latin America, Asia, Africa and the whole world. They call for exerting efforts to defend the cause of these struggling journalists, particularly their support of democratic liberties and human rights everywhere and without hesitation. They oppose all forms of repression which prevent the journalists from performing their role in serving just causes, progress, freedom and peace.

The Political Committee calls on the nonalined countries to strengthen the ties of cooperation and interaction among them in the field of protecting political independence, safeguarding their national rights, and providing the resources for developing their economies and building their national cultures in a manner that is harmonious with their aspirations and freedom. The committee also calls for the sound guidance of information so that it can defend the nonalined states' soil and national dignity and develop national culture in these states and advance their national stature in all fields.

HUSAYN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

JN231250 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn and the delegation accompanying him returned to Amman at noon today following a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

His Majesty King Husayn and the accompanying official delegation held a series of talks with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and senior Saudi officials. The talks ended following a session held this morning prior to his majesty's departure.

The bilateral summit talks between their majesties King Husayn and King Khalid dealt with all aspects of Arab issues which concern the two fraternal kingdoms. They also discussed joint action in the context of coordi- .tion and consultations between the two countries.

His majesty was received at Amman Airport by Crown Prince Hasan, Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni, Speaker of the National Consultative Council Ahmad al-Lawzi, Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash, Sharif Nasir ibn Jamil, the ministers, the acting commander in chief of the armed forces, and senior officials.

MOROCCAN COMMERCE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO AMMAN

JN231607 Amman JNA in Arabic 1535 GMT 23 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 23 January--Moroccan Minister of Commerce and Industry Abdelkamal Raghaye left Amman this morning at the end of an official 3-day visit to Jordan, during which he met with Crown Prince Hasan and several Jordanian officials.

During his stay in Jordan, Raghaye signed an agreement with Jordanian Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani on establishing a joint Jordanian-Moroccan company for foreign trade. They also agreed to develop cooperation in the fields of agriculture, mining, tourism and traditional industries.

Raghaye expressed his happiness at visiting Jordan. He said that the signing of an agreement of economic cooperation between the two fraternal countries is a positive step within the framework of expanding and strengthening economic and trade relations between them.

PRESIDENT TITO TO VISIT JORDAN 11 FEB

JN240848 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 Jan 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--The AD-DUSTUR correspondent has learned that Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito will pay an official 4-day visit to Jordan on 11 February as part of his tour of a number of countries in the area.

RADIO REPORTS 'RELATIVE CALM' RETURNS TO SOUTH

NC232025 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpt] Reports from the south indicate that the security situation has returned to relative calm this evening in the wake of the lull in the artillery shelling, which, for the fifth consecutive day, was directed at the densely populated areas and villages.

[Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon at 0815 GMT on 24 January says that "reports from the border area stated early last night that Israeli gunners continued to intensively shell the southern towns and villages. A number of Lebanese were killed; hundreds were wounded; houses were destroyed; and property belonging to the southerners was damaged. Calm reigned in the combat areas afterward. However, this remains a cautious calm."]

SARKIS DISCUSSES SOUTH WITH AL-AS'AD, AL-HUSS, KHURI

NC231803 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Jan 79 NC

[Text] For the fourth successive day the fierce Israeli shelling and artillery exchanges over the heads of the UN forces continued in southern Lebanon today, causing a heavy loss of life and serious damage to the properties of the southern people, who are holding on to their lands and villages regardless of everything that is taking place.

Today, President Ilyas Sarkis held consultations on the dimensions of the situation in the south with the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Kamil al-As'ad, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Defense Minister and Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH BRITISH, SOVIET, CHINESE ENVOYS

NC231541 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has met successively with the ambassadors of the five big powers, which are permanent members of the Security Council: France, Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

The British ambassador said: The foreign minister explained to me the development of the situation in southern Lebanon. I will convey the information to my government.

The Soviet ambassador said: Regarding our conversation with the foreign minister, your questions should be posed to his excellency. However, the position of the Soviet Union at the Security Council and the international assemblies has always been based on denouncing the Israeli aggression and the Israeli aggressive actions in southern Lebanon.

The Soviet ambassador was asked: It is known that the Palestinian organizations are conducting operations against Israel from southern Lebanon. Does the Soviet Union support these operations? Israel claims that it attacks Lebanon in retaliation.

The Soviet ambassador replied: Our experience and the Soviet experience of World War II has taught us that the aggressor always seeks excuses for his aggression. There is an aggressor before us--Israel.

Israel's aggressive policy is against your country. Moreover, Israel might currently be occupying a part of Lebanese territory in one way or another and carrying out aggressive actions internally. You are well aware of the status of the Lebanese-Israeli borders. The borders to Israel are closed, and those who want to infiltrate into Israel cannot do so easily. For this reason, Israel's actions are aggressive, and it was the Soviet view at the last Security Council session that the council should denounce the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and ask it to withdraw its forces from the south.

Asked whether the Soviet Union supports the deployment of the legitimate Lebanese Army throughout the south and the proposal to prohibit any illegitimate armed action there, the ambassador said: The Soviet position on Lebanon is that we want to see a sovereign, independent Lebanon--a Lebanon that decides its questions by itself without any foreign interference. We support the legitimate Lebanese Government and President Ilyas Sarkis' carrying out of his powers in full in all the Lebanese territories. We also support the deployment of the army--according to President Sarkis' orders--in any part of Lebanese territory and the entry of regular Lebanese forces into southern Lebanon. We hope that agreement will be reached among the Lebanese people themselves on this issue.

Asked whether he expects any Israeli invasion of the south, the ambassador said: As long as the aggressor has not been checked from continuing his aggression, it is difficult to expect anything now because the aggressions against the south are continuing. As to what form these aggressions will take and what their results will be, these are also unpredictable matters. It would be very useful and important at the same time for the international community to call for punishing the aggressor and having its forces withdraw from your land. This is the position of the Soviet Union, and these are its policy lines on this subject, which the Soviet press has also expressed.

The Chinese charge d'affaires said: Minister Butrus has conveyed to me information on the situation in the south. We strongly denounce Israeli aggression and expansion in the Arab countries. We support Lebanon's efforts to protect its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus was asked what he had requested of the ambassadors whom he met today in connection with the situation in the south. He replied: Events in the south are important not only because of their magnitude, comprehensiveness, recurrence and expansion, but because they come in the wake of the Security Council resolution, which should have ended all forms of encroachment and should have permitted us and the United Nations to take new steps in the south that would ultimately lead to what we want. It is as if the events that are taking place in the south today are denying these expectations and are tantamount to a defiance of the stand of the international community and that of the Security Council, which is the higher authority that represents the collective attempt to put an end to the excesses and insure the supremacy of an international system based on right, logic and justice. This, in my view, can take place in the south.

It was natural, given the current state of affairs, that I should summon the ambassadors of the big powers to exchange views on what could and should be done by all of us to put an end to this abnormal state. It was also natural that I should try to explore their views on this area of Lebanon and on the ordeals and the problems it is currently experiencing. Minister Butrus added: We all know that Israel has ambitions in Lebanon and that it has conflicting interests with Lebanon and Arab countries. This is a matter over which no two persons differ. Moreover, the Security Council has both directly and indirectly denounced Israel's actions. However, the question we must ask ourselves now that matters have deteriorated to a certain degree-- and I hope we will be able to put an end to it--is whether or not it is the south's fat to be the sole site of the battle over the Palestinian and Arab issues. If the south must pay the price and have its people sacrificed through exposure to dangers and problems, I consider it necessary that there be an Arab decision whereby all the Arab states will assume their responsibilities in this regard and decide what should be done--whether negatively or positively--to defend and protect the south or to take measures that would guarantee that no aggressions against the south would occur and that no one, no matter who he is, would be given any pretext for that. This is my absolutely frank view which I wanted to express on this occasion.

LEBANESE FRONT STATEMENT ON UN RESOLUTION, DEFENSE BILL

NC231945 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 23 Jan 79 NC

[23 January statement by the Lebanese Front read by Deputy Edward Hunayn]

[Text] The Lebanese Front, during its meeting on Tuesday, in Dayr 'Awkar, discussed the subjects on the meeting's agenda and dwelt in particular on two of these subjects: Security Council Resolution 444 and the defense bill. Concerning Resolution 444, this resolution has the same drawbacks as Resolution 425, regarding which the Lebanese Front has issued a clear and objective statement. This resolution repeats the original error of Resolution 425: It deals with only part, not all, of Lebanon and of the Lebanese issue. Resolution 444 did not close the gaps that existed in Resolution 425. It does not give the power to the UNIFIL to use force against the aggressors, whoever they may be. Resolution 444 ignores Resolution 436, which deals with the cease-fire. Resolution 444 is not based on resolution 436, nor does it renew the determination to implement the first resolution.

After studying the defense bill, the discussion of which began at today's session of the Chamber of Deputies, the front declares its rejection of this bill because it has once again violated the constitution and the army's original system. This bill limits the authority of the defense minister and the army commander and relegates it to an external body in the prime minister's office. On the other hand, this bill has granted the president certain authority that he normally doesn't have. The Lebanese Front feels that this bill, which has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies and the Lebanese people as a bill for the reorganization of the army, has, after all the hard work, turned out to be a bill for the organization of sectarianism in the army. Therefore, the Lebanese Front declares that any deputy who agrees with this army bill will be severely punished by the people and by history. After the discussions at the Chamber of Deputies, no leader would assert that the judgement of the people will come later than the judgement of history.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI COMMENTS ON MOVE TOWARD ISLAMIC STATE IN IRAN

LD221932 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Iran is currently preparing itself for the birth of its nascent Islamic state which will rise over the ruins of the filthiest reactionary fascist regime in history. By their giant revolution, the heroic Iranian people inflicted defeat on that regime and toppled it on its foundation.

Huge masses of people are now marching on Tehran where they are gathering in a popular rally which epitomizes the greatness and solidarity of the popular will which has by its revolution triumphed over the corrupt Pahlavi regime.

The masses of the Iranian people have sacrificed thousands of martyrs at the altar of freedom throughout the lean years of the Pahlavi era. The results of their revolutionary uprising are as big as their struggle which astounded the world and rendered the biggest imperialist power incapable of even rescuing its expelled agent.

By their revolutionary uprising lasting over a year, the Iranian masses have provided the strongest practical proof that there is no way for humanity to solve its problems and dilemmas other than through the golden age, the age of the masses.

Along the road to the age of the masses, the revolution of the Iranian people today marches with strong steadfast steps armed with the ambitions and aspirations of its masses toward the establishment of its Islamic democratic state, which is the strategic objective of the Iranian people's revolution.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI RECEIVES EGYPTIAN PARTY LEADER

JN221512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Text] In his office at the People's Assembly today, President Ja'far Numayri received Mr Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, member of the Egyptian People's Assembly and president of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party. During the meeting, which was attended by Mr 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the People's Assembly, current Arab issues and the Sudanese-Egyptian integration process were reviewed.

U.S. SQUADRON OF F-15's ARRIVES IN KHARTOUM

LD231644 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. squadron of F-15 aircraft which had been visiting the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia arrived in Khartoum this afternoon.

Tomorrow morning, Wednesday, the squadron will put on an air display including a supersonic pass, which will produce a sonic boom. The display will be watched by Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, chief of general staff, and senior air force officer.

The squadron leaves Khartoum for the United States on Thursday.

KUWAIT AL-QABAS CITES SUDAN MINISTER ON SUPPORT FOR EGYPT

LD201004 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--AL-QABAS of Kuwait today attributed to Sudanese Minister of Information Ali Shummu a statement that Sudan will not recognize Israel or establish diplomatic relations with it even after the peace treaty has been signed between it and Egypt. Mr Shummu went on to say in a statement carried by the paper that the support of the government of President Ja'far Numayri for the steps of President Anwar as-Sadat does not mean that Sudan will do everything that Egypt did. He said that the Sudanese support "stems from a total conviction that the path chosen by President As-Sadat is in accord with the interest of the Arab nation."

He explained the difference between the Sudanese Government and the other Arab countries opposed to the peace initiative of the Egyptian president. He said that Khartoum considers the Egyptian steps "a phased achievement leading to the same result whereas others believe the solution of the Arab question should be realized at one go." The Sudanese minister concluded from this assessment that the two sides are agreed on the strategy but differ only in tactics.

He spoke about the agreement on political action and the program of economic integration signed between Sudan and Egypt in 1974 and said that the two countries have made "appreciable progress," and he predicted political unity between them be achieved as a result "of the linking of common interests in all sectors."

Mr Shummu called on the other Arab countries to join this agreement.

EGYPTIAN-SUDANESE COMMITTEE DENOUNCES ISRAELI AGGRESSION

NC231320 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpt] The second conference of the People's Assemblies of the people of the Nile Valley resumed its general meetings this morning under conference chairman Abu al-Qasim Hashim. The conference members debated the reports and recommendations prepared by the conference's four committees during their meetings over the past 2 days.

The Foreign Relations Committee report denounces the Israeli aggression against south Lebanon and calls on the world parliaments to denounce the aggression. The report also denounces racial discrimination in some African areas and calls for supporting the national liberation movements in various parts of the African Continent. It also calls for considering the Red Sea a purely Arab sea unaffected by the conflicts of the big powers. It also calls for supporting the OAU to enable it to play its role in confronting the international circumstances and resolving the problems of the continent.

ADF CONTINGENT MISSION TO END 15 FEB

JN211447 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 21 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 21 January--Sudan has informed the Arab League General Secretariat of its decision to end the mission of the Sudanese contingent participating in the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] in Lebanon on 15 February.

Sudan has one battalion participating in the ADF in Lebanon.

CEASE-FIRE ACHIEVED IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA240808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 24 Jan 79 TA

[Text] A cease-fire has been achieved in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Beni Rom reports that UN representatives in southern Lebanon yesterday began to act to achieve a cease-fire between the IDF forces and the terrorists, which was undoubtedly achieved--he says--as a result of massive artillery bombardment of the terrorists' concentrations. The last volley of Katyusha rockets was fired yesterday, at nearly 1600, and quiet has prevailed in the north since then.

WEIZMAN INTERVIEWED ON ARTILLERY 'DIALOG,' ATHERTON TALKS

TA232034 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Jan 79 TA

[Jerusalem Television Military Correspondent 'Amiran Nir interview with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in Tel Aviv--apparently live]

[Text] Mr Weizman, the artillery dialog on the northern border has already been going on for 5 days, and it is growing stronger. How long will it continue?

[Weizman] Today, Lebanon is the Arab country with the greatest concentration of terrorists: Fatah members of every sort and kind; close to 15,000 armed men. They always assume the respnsibility for every sabotage strike that is perpetrated in Israel. For this reason, in recent months, we have occasionally struck at Fatah concentrations in Lebanon by sea, air or land. One of the more important operations took place several nights ago. To the extent that they continue hitting our civilian concentrations--settlements like Qiryat Shemona or Nahariyya--we shall react as we did. Today--with a strong artillery strike. I hope they will understand that Katyushas on Qiryat Shemona on Nahariyya and on the settlements will evoke a strong reaction. Thus, I think that if we react as we did, the subject will come to an end.

[Question] Mr Weizman, aren't we being dragged into a war of attrition on the northern border?

[Answer] No, if I though that this was a war of attrition, I would be against it. I think that we are, unfortunately, in a process of war against the terrorists by means we deem to be appropriate and at a time we consider suitable. If their reaction is military, we shall counter it militarily. If the reaction is civilian, we shall have to meet them--to my great regret--with something that is closer to civilian means.

[Question] In your estimation, when will the battle on the northern border end? Isn't this only a question of who is more sensitive to civilian losses?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. I would say that both sides are sensitive. I wouldn't want to say that our sensitivity is greater than theirs. I believe that their sensitivity is also high; it certainly is with us. I hope that what has been done today will make them understand that our citizens will not be hit, as they have been in recent days, without a strong reaction, as was the case today.

[Question] Do you believe that the settlements in the north will be able to stand this intense fire for a long time?

[Answer] I am sure of it. I think they are doing well. I think the people of Israel should be looking at the residents of the north--this extends from the Mediterranean to Lake Tiberias--especially Nahariyya, Qiryat Shemona and all the other settlements. It was Qirtay Shemona that received an intensive strike, and this is undoubtedly not to its liking. I am convinced that the residents of Qirtay Shemona--as far as I know them, and there are several there whom I know personally--if they feel and trust that the IDF reacts as it should, and that they are not forsaken, will withstand this.

[Question] Mr Minister, must our war against the terrorists be waged chiefly in southern Lebanon? Aren't there other ways, other places where we are less vulnerable?

[Answer] I'll repeat what I said before: Lebanon has the largest concentration of terrorists. We are not just attacking them in the north. If southern Lebanon is south of the Litani River, then we also attacked them north of the Litani. To my great regret, we have to continue attacking them where they are vulnerable, where they are concentrated, and in places from which they assume responsibility for strikes into Israel.

[Question] Doesn't this escalation in the north actually serve those who want to prevent the resumption of the peace negotiations?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. I think that the negotiations will continue. I think that the negotiations are in the very final stages toward reaching an agreement. We are now dealing with issues that might perhaps be called technical, where a technical team has been sitting for a week to discuss them. I hope, I am almost convinced, that we shall eventually reach an agreement with Egypt and sign a peace agreement in the spirit of what we wanted and strove for during the last year. On the other hand, it is important for both us and the Egyptians to remember that peace does not solve all of the problems--difficult, serious and fundamental ones, such as those that we have been witnessing during the last 24 hours on the northern border.

[Question] Mr Minister, tomorrow the Cabinet is meeting for the second time this week to discuss Atherton's compromise proposals. There is still no sign that the gap has been bridged. Is the gap so serious that it cannot be bridged?

[Answer] First, I wouldn't call it Atherton's proposals. Atherton is a partner in the negotiations. He and the United States have the ability, within limitations, to help both parties reach some kind of a positive conclusion. Thus, this is the proposal of a team and not a proposal by Atherton--with all my due respect to him. In my estimation, the gap is very small, and I don't wish at the moment to get into a debate or a discussion on television. I think that with some effort, not only with some intellectual effort but also with some good will, it is possible to reach that particular agreement that we all have been seeking for years--for the last year. This means relinquishing somewhat the atmosphere that has somehow been created in which achieving peace is something negative for Israel. I think it is positive--if we can achieve that peace for which we are striving: Those subjects in the treaty that will be recorded and written down.

As for your question then: I think that the gap is very small. I think that with a joint effort by both parties it can be bridged, and perhaps in the near future, in 1979, we can accomplish the signing of a peace agreement between us and Egypt.

[Nir] Thank you very much.

ATHERTON DISCUSSES PROGRESS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

TA231306 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The U.S. envoy, Alfred Atherton, has just finished his meeting with Prime Minister Begin, and later this afternoon the two work teams will resume the talks. On that story so far, Jerry Cheslow on a direct link from the meeting:

[Cheslow] An Israeli Cabinet session has just been set for 0830 tomorrow to discuss the Atherton talks. This was announced a moment ago by the prime minister's spokesman, following a meeting between Prime Minister Begin, Foreign Minister Dayan and U.S. special envoy, Alfred Atherton. Atherton just left the prime minister's office and had this to say to reporters:

[Begin recording] Mr Hansell and Ambassador Lewis and I had a very thorough review with the prime minister and the foreign minister of the status of the talks that we have been holding here with the Israeli negotiating team. We covered all of the issues involved, and I will be meeting, as I said earlier, with the Israeli negotiating team again later today to continue our talks.

[Unidentified correspondent] Was there something new to tell the prime minister? Why did you see him?

[Atherton] I have seen him periodically on this visit, to go over with him my impressions of how the talks are going. I think it's useful from time to time to have this kind of an overview, but there was nothing in these talks that is different from what is going on in the negotiating talks themselves. [end recording]

[Cheslow] Atherton would not say when he was leaving Israel. Earlier this morning, Atherton and the Israeli negotiating team met, and last night they had another session that lasted until the early hours.

The two sides are discussing new American ideas on the definition of the term aggression. Israel is concerned about the situation under which Egypt would be allowed to justify entering another war against Israel. The Arab states term the continued Israeli presence in the territories as aggression. Israel would also like to retain the right to strike back at terrorist bases across the border.

Other areas of dispute are the Egyptian demand for linkage between the treaty and West Bank autonomy, which Israel refuses to discuss, and the question of the review of security arrangements in Sinai after 5 years. On this, there has been progress.

After the session this morning, the head of the Israeli delegation, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, said there had been progress, but that a solution had not been reached yet. The two teams will meet again this afternoon--and from the prime minister's office this is Jerry Cheslow returning you to news report studio in Jerusalem.

CABINET CONVENES TO DISCUSS ATHERTON TALKS

TA240712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 24 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The Cabinet convened a short time ago for a special meeting to discuss the political issue. Last night, the Israeli and U.S. teams ended a 14-meeting series, most of which was dedicated to the issue of the priority of the peace treaty over Egypt's defense commitments with the other Arab countries. The issue of linkage between the peace treaty and the future of the territories has not been discussed at all.

Begin: Talks Will Continue

TA241004 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 24 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister said at the end of the Cabinet meeting that the talks with the U.S. team on overcoming the disagreements still remaining will continue. Our political correspondent, Shalom Qital, reports that immediately after the meeting, roving Ambassador Alfred Atherton came to the prime minister's office and is now conferring there with Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. Our correspondent says that it is possible that they will later be joined by the U.S. and Israeli teams, and that Atherton may leave for Egypt today.

'POLITICAL SOURCE' SCORES NEGOTIATING PROCEDURE IN TALKS

TA231142 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 Jan 79 p 1 TA

[Article by Daniyel Bloch]

[Excerpt] Yesterday a political source in Jerusalem severely criticized the manner in which the negotiations with the U.S. delegation, led by Ambassador Atherton, were being conducted.

The source pointed out that the Israeli delegation under Dr Ben-Elisar had not in fact been given any real authority and could not make any moves without the government's approval.

The source stressed that it was impossible to demand that ministers who do not understand English notice slight differences in formulation and provide guidelines for the jurists and formulators in their work. The government's decision should be political, not legalistic. A limited team of ministers should be authorized to guide the delegation and give it freedom to maneuver if it wishes to arrive at an agreement.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. SAYS SAUDIS A PEACE OBSTACLE

TA240635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Our ambassador in the United States, Efrayim 'Evron, says that Saudi Arabia is the main element impeding the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. He called on the U.S. Government to convince the Saudis to support the Camp David agreements. 'Evron was speaking at a meeting of Jewish leaders in Washington.

He said that President As-Sadat sincerely intends to achieve peace and were it not for external pressures, especially on the part of Saudi Arabia, the peace treaty would have been signed a few weeks ago.

DAYAN WARNS ISRAELI ARABS, NOTES CONSEQUENCES OF IRAN

TA231315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 23 Jan 79 TA

[From the midday newsreel]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan this morning warned the Israeli Arabs who favor joining a Palestinian state that if they are not interested in living with us, they will have to pay a high price to realize their aspirations. The foreign minister, who was speaking to members of the [Israeli] bonds in Jerusalem, evaluated the negotiations with Egypt and the processes passing through the area in the wake of what is happening in Iran. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer brings us the main points from his remarks.

[Schiffer] The events in Iran today represent the background to the political negotiations with Egypt. According to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, the countries in the area are now occupied with reevaluating what is happening and they are making their moves in accordance with the conclusions that may be drawn from the fall of the shah's regime in Iran. The reexamination touches on both the countries' moves toward their neighbors and toward the United States.

I am not here to accuse anybody, Moshe Dayan said, but the leaders of the area are asking themselves today whether the United States has the power to help in the future in guarding the stability of the regimes here.

As for the state of Israel, the foreign minister said: We must make clear and public several points: First, regarding our relations with the Arab inhabitants of the area and particularly those living in our midst--and, at this stage, if I may put it like this, the foreign minister exploded a bombshell; I do not hesitate to say this in public. He said: The Arabs of the territories and those of Israel must understand that they must live at our side with complete equality. There is no other way.

[Begin recording of Dayan--in English] We have, of course, to be now more careful when we deal with the negotiation about our oil resources before we leave the oilfields in Sinai, to be sure that we have a proper substitute for that. [end recording]

[Schiffer--translates Dayan remarks into Hebrew and continues] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said further that it was no longer possible to rely on an individual ruler. Leaders are transient. Nobody can promise the state of Israel that one day King Husayn will not be murdered by a fanatic Muslim leader. Israel must be its own guarantor. Moshe Dayan said:

[Begin recording] We have to be sure about our defense and about our being in the right place, and what I mean by that is by having more Israeli, Jewish settlements in the Jordan Valley, in the West Bank; to increase the number there because there are too few and there have to be more of them, more people, more settlements and in a more compact way. [end recording]

[Schiffer--translates Dayan remarks into Hebrew and continues] The foreign minister continued by saying that additional settlements must be established in the Gaza Strip as well. Israel must continue to act against the terrorists beyond the border and this despite the protests by the United States and Egypt.

HIGH COURT DISMISSES SUIT TO HALT IDF LAND SEIZURE

TA211522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The Supreme Court has made public its reasons for rejecting the suit filed by 40 landowners from the region of 'Anata in the West Bank against the military government's seizure of the land there. In their reasoning, Judges Zussman, Kohen and Asher maintain that the Office of the Attorney General had informed the court that a military camp would be build on the land that was taken and that there is no intention of establishing a settlement there.

Thus, the land seizure should be viewed as a military measure that is also permitted by international law with respect to conquered territories.

The judges rejected the claim by the plaintiffs to the effect that the IDF has sufficient land to build a military camp in another place, saying that the location of the camp is solely for the IDF authorities to decide.

Our correspondent points out that in the near future a judgement by five judges is to be made on the seizure of private land in Bet El and the establishment of a Gush Emunim settlement on this land.

Arab Municipality Protests Seizure

NC211250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Jan 79 NC

[Text] The Council of Umm el Fahm, which is in the [Arab] triangle, has protested what it calls the control by unidentified persons of the village lands and the uprooting of thousands of olive trees.

Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the head of the local council has complained that unidentified persons arrived at the site last week and uprooted the olive trees with mechanical equipment.

Another source reports that the site has an area of 40 dunams and that, according to the local inhabitants, it is part of the village lands. The authorities say that this area belongs to the state and is part of the IDF's drilling areas.

MINISTER SCORES ISRAELI OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DECISION

TA232053 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 23 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Minister of Education Zevulun Hammer criticized the Olympic Committee decision to sever sports ties with South Africa. Minister Hammer said that the committee had adopted a decision with political significance without consulting the government and in contrary to the agreement reached in a meeting between him and the committee heads. The minister of education emphasized that Israel has suffered several times in the past from politics interfering into sports and thus he is surprised at the Olympic Committee's decision.

TEHRAN MILITARY GOVERNORATE COMMUNIQUE ON AIRPORT DISORDERS

LD240721 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The military governorate of Tehran and district has announced in a communique: An informed official of the military governorate of Tehran and district states that according to information in hand, a number of opportunist elements intended to meet at Mehrabad Airport today, Wednesday, 24 January and create disorder and trouble. Therefore, the military governorate of Tehran and district, in accordance with its legal responsibility, is dutybound to take action within the bounds of its responsibility to establish and maintain order and calm. It has instructed the official concerned to prevent the entry of such elements and irresponsible persons to the airport grounds and to take measures to establish order and calm. Those creating and causing any disorder will be treated in accordance with the regulations of the military governorate of Tehran and district.

It has also been announced that as a result of bad weather all flights today will be cancelled until further notice.

Khomeyni Supporters at Airport

TA240827 Paris AFP in English 0804 GMT 24 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, Jan 24 (AFP)--An estimated 5,000 angry supporters of exiled Shi'ite Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni massed today at the capital's strikebound airport, where troops had moved in earlier to prevent the departure of a special plane to fetch the ayatollah home.

Striking Iran airpilots said the authorities had ordered them to return to work as a condition for allowing the ayatollah's aircraft to take off.

The troops were reportedly blocking the main runway with tanks preventing planes from taking off or landing.

The pilots said they had rejected the government's conditions after the ayatollah advised them not to end their strike for him. The strikers also accused the troops of having sabotaged radio equipment of grounded aircraft.

The striking pilots had intended to take a plane to Paris this morning to bring Ayatollah Khomeyni home from exile on Friday.

Five thousand people protested at the airport, shouting "Long live Khomeyni."

The demonstrators, predominantly striking airline and airport staff, were headed by the Ayatollah Taleqani, Tehran's spiritual leader, recently released from prison. He said the government "lacked wisdom in blocking the airport."

Strikers said the bad weather was just a pretext. They pointed out that a military jumbo cargo jet took off this morning.

Ayatollah Taleqani accused the army of sabotaging the plane intended to bring home Ayatollah Khomeyni. Speaking to the crowd in the falling snow as soldiers watched, the Shi'ite leader said Ayatollah Khomeyni wanted "to come back on a plane of Iran Air (IA), the airline that belongs to the Iranian people."

At 11 a.m. (0730 GMT), soldiers dispersed the demonstrators without any violence.

Observers said the incident seemed to show that Premier Bakhtiar had control of the army. They said it was too early to speak of a trial of strength between the army and religious leaders since it was not yet known how long the airport would be closed.

Some sources said it would be closed until Sunday, which would make it impossible for Ayatollah Khomeyni to come back on Friday, but negotiations between the two sides might start before then.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON BORDER TROOP MOVEMENTS, RECALL OF ENVOYS

LD231144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Mr Ahmad Mir-Federeski, the Iranian foreign minister, has said the armed forces are constantly ready to confront any act of aggression. The foreign minister, in an exclusive interview with Fereydun Pezeshgan, diplomatic correspondent of Tehran radio and television, referring to reports on troop movements on the country's borders, stressed firmly that the Iranian Armed Forces are always ready to confront any act of aggression against Iranian territory. The foreign minister expressed confidence that these troop movements are no cause for concern and noted that Iran has good relations, and in some cases extensive cooperation, with its neighbors.

Mr Mir-Federeski added: When the situation in a country is not entirely calm, that country's neighbors reinforce their border forces as a precautionary measure. A similar situation can already be seen in certain parts of the world.

Regarding the recall of a number of ambassadors to Tehran in recent days, including more than 10 ambassadors and a number of consuls general and diplomats, the foreign minister said: Very serious and decisive measures will be taken to clean up the country's diplomatic service, and the first step to this end will be the scrupulous implementation of the Foreign Ministry's constitution which has been completely ignored in recent years. He stressed the need to eliminate any sign of discrimination or illegal practices in the Iranian diplomatic service.

Mr Mir-Fendereski referred to other measures, the most important of which will be the reorganization and revival of Iran's diplomatic service in the future. Mr Mir-Fendereski, our country's foreign minister, in his first interview at the time the government's program was being presented to the Senate, strongly criticized illegal practices, waste, discrimination, flattery and sycophancy, and infiltration of the Foreign Ministry by SAVAK agents. He gave an assurance that the cleaning up of such elements from the diplomatic service has already started.

Regarding the selection of future ambassadors to various countries, the foreign minister said: Henceforth the foreign minister, as the head of the Iranian diplomatic service, will exercise full supervision over the assignment or dismissal of ambassadors to foreign countries, and it would seem that Iran's diplomatic service in the future will consist of professional diplomats recruited on the basis of existing criteria for the appointment of ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary.

AFP: COURT QUESTIONS FORMER SAVAK HEAD NASIRI

TA231134 Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 23 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, Jan 23 (AFP)--Gen Ne'matollah Nasiri, former head of SAVAK, the Iranian political police, was called for questioning by court authorities here yesterday, a reliable source said today.

According to the JOURNAL DE TEHRAN newspaper today, an enquiry had begun into accusations against him of torture of prisoners, summary executions, violation of the property of others, embezzlement, and the acceptance or distribution of large bribes.

Various sources said General Nasiri could be charged with actions likely to harm state security, and could be judged by a civil court.

GENDARMERIE DENIES INTERFERING IN PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS

LD231308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Imperial State Gendarmerie in a statement today denied interference by gendarmerie forces in peaceful demonstrations. The statement said: As the public has been informed repeatedly, it is the duty of officers of the Imperial State Gendarmerie throughout the country merely to prevent clashes and maintain order, and strict orders have been issued in this regard. Nevertheless, it has been observed that some newspapers, on the basis of reports they receive from irresponsible and nonofficial sources, have described the public demonstrations, which they and those sharing their views regard as conflicting with their wishes, as demonstrations by people wielding clubs, and, in order to establish a monopoly on the genuine and national demonstrations and their righteous cause, the newspapers most unfairly refer to demonstrations by any other groups as taking place under the protection of gendarmerie officers.

In order to allay any misunderstanding, therefore, this is to inform all the compatriots that intervention by security forces in favor of or against any stratum, class or any expression of views and opinion is untrue and that their mission is to insure security and protect the people's lives regardless of their class or point of view. With the strict and comprehensive orders issued to all officers, they will intervene with the utmost impartiality only when there is any breach of order or peace to prevent clashes and to bring about public welfare and peace of mind.

GENDARMERIE RESISTANCE FORCE DISBANDED 27 DECEMBER

LD231244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Imperial State Gendarmerie in a statement today said that in the light of correspondence and calls by government offices and other sources in the name of the resistance force, it should be noted that the resistance force, which was one of the organizations of the imperial Iranian state, was disbanded on 27 December 1978 on orders from his imperial majesty the shahansha aryamehr and all its activities ceased from that day.

BATTALION RETURNS FROM GOLAN PEACE-KEEPING DUTY

LD231216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Public Relations Department of the office of the chief of the supreme commander's staff announced today that a battalion of the imperial armed forces, which had been stationed in the Golan Heights region since 9 June 1978 as part of the peace-keeping force there at the request of the UN secretary general, fulfilled its mission in the best manner possible and returned to Iran on the completion of its tour of duty on 18 January.

MINISTER ASSURES BANKS STILL ABLE TO MEET COMMITMENTS

LD231310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Dr Rostam Pirasteh, the minister of economic affairs and finance, has announced that through ignorance or for some special reasons, completely unfounded rumors about the inability of banks to meet their commitments have been spreading recently. Since banks' assets belong to the people and any damage stemming from any imbalance in the banking system will affect the Iranian nation directly, such rumors and instigating of people leading to an unwarranted run on the banks to withdraw deposits are an antinational act and contrary to the public interest.

The minister of economic affairs and finance warned that excessive public calls to withdraw deposits was a form of hoarding that could unnecessarily weaken the country's economic foundation. Our country's minister of economic affairs and finance added: The government does not regard any bank as being separate from itself, and there has been no change in the government's policy of exercising full supervision over banking affairs and supporting the banking system as a means to maintain financial stability within the banking system.

Continuing his remarks, the minister of economic affairs and finance said: Despite the losses sustained by the banking system as a result of arson and strikes, banks' ability to meet their commitments has not been shaken in any way whatsoever, and the government continues to exercise the necessary supervision through the central bank. However, banks may not be able to carry out the relevant operations as expeditiously as in the past due to strikes and slowdowns. The minister of economic affairs and finance added that the government will continue its policy and maintain the country's economic unity and the banking system, and while supervising banking affairs it will provide the necessary support for the banking system's stability and financial position.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance today announced the abolition of the Security Bureau in that ministry. According to a ministry spokesman, the abolition of the Security Bureau is at the request of the ministry staff.

POST, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE WORKERS RETURN TO WORK

LD231150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] We draw your attention to a news item which reached us minutes ago: The minister of post, telegraph and telephone personally informed us a few minutes ago by telephone that the workers at post, telegraph and telephone offices have all returned to work as of now.

MINISTER PLEDGES INVESTIGATION INTO COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY

LD231955 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The resolution on leveling and removing discrimination in the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone was approved at the first session of the Council of Government. The resolution showed that the ministry had incurred a budget deficit of 30 million tumans which was covered on the prime minister's instructions as follows: 15 million tumans from the government's secret allocations and the other 15 million tumans through the Plan and Budget Organization.

In this way there will be no difference henceforth between the salaries received by post, telegraph and telephone employees and those of the communications company. This was explained this afternoon by Mr Letfali Samimi, the minister of post, telegraph and telephone, in an exclusive radio and television interview with Abbas Mosallanezhad, correspondent of the Voice and Profile of Iran.

He added: Since the managing director of the communications company did not receive his instructions from below in the past, he therefore considered himself as answerable to the prime minister and higher authorities. As a result of not being answerable to the minister at the time and because the ministry's officials were intimidated, the communications company was in an extremely incongruous position, so much so that it has been said that huge agreements were concluded by this company that were often unjust and dictated from above. Therefore, arrangements will be made to investigate all these issues soon.

The minister said: As to those agreements which are either superfluous or are contrary to national interests, they will either be rectified or abrogated as soon as possible.

Mr Samimi also said: In order to expand communications and to improve the state of affairs of the telephone and, on the whole, the business of communications, telegraph, Telstar and the microwave system, none of these will be halted and all these projects will be continued in the best possible manner.

The minister said: As a result of the inadequacies of the past, numerous buildings were rented at huge rents by the communications company. Let me tell the Iranian nation that those individuals who have done this sort of thing will be punished most severely, and these buildings, should they be unnecessary, will be vacated immediately.

The minister said: The services of all superfluous foreign experts will be terminated so that they may leave for their countries as soon as possible.

MORE PHONE NUMBERS TO RECEIVE PUBLIC SUGGESTIONS

LD231415 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] The following announcement was issued by the prime minister's office today: In pursuance of the announcement dated 21 January 1979--and because on the first day after the announcement that the Bureau of Evaluation of National Opinion was opened at the prime minister's office to learn the people's views and ideas, the number of telephone calls was so great that the originally announced telephone numbers proved inadequate--some additional telephone numbers have been added to facilitate telephone contacts with the bureau.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS 23 JAN

LD231811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A group of demonstrators bearing Iranian flags and constitutional slogans marched along Roosevelt Avenue this afternoon. The group joined Iranian flags from the two sides of Roosevelt Avenue and invited motorists to drive beneath the Iranian flag after switching on their headlights. The motorists, sounding their horns and switching on their headlights, accompanied the crowd. The group's slogan consisted of: independence, liberty and support for the constitution. The demonstrations continued for some time on this avenue without any clashes.

According to our correspondent's dispatch, the demonstrators previously held a rally in Amjadiyeh Stadium, at the end of which they staged demonstrations. The demonstrators announced that they would hold an official rally in Baharestan Square and would hold calm demonstrations in order to declare their support for the constitution.

TEHRANI CONFIRMS RESIGNATION FROM REGENCY COUNCIL

LD231346 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Since yesterday the resignation of Dr Tehrani, chairman of the Iranian Regency Council, has been in doubt. The resignation was confirmed by the assistants of Ayatollah Khomeyni, while Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar, the Iranian prime minister, denied it. This morning Dr Tehrani confirmed his resignation, exclusively for Paris Radio, to Patrice (Demeritain), and explained why he left the post. It is because of the leftwing danger. He said: The procommunist demonstrations are responsible for my resignation.

[Tehrani--begin recording, in French] I agreed to be a member of the Regency Council and to be its chairman.solely in order to safeguard the (?paramount) interests of my country as well as the maintenance of law and order. I considered that because of the extraordinary influence of His Holiness the Ayatollah Khomeyni in Iran it was necessary for me to come to Paris to try to find a solution to the problem together with his holiness. I was not entrusted with this mission either by his majesty or by the prime minister; it was exclusively on my own personal initiative. Unfortunately, due to the development of disturbing events in the streets of Tehran, I decided to abandon my functions in order to make it easier to find a solution to the problem. And if there are people who consider my gesture as a betrayal, this shows their ignorance of Iran's problems and their shortsightedness. [end recording]

PARIS REPORTS KHOMEYNI TO LEAVE FOR IRAN AS PLANNED

LD241124 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The principal assistant of Ayatollah Khomeyni has just stated that the religious leader would leave for Iran as announced and that this plane would return back if the army really tries to prevent its landing at Tehran airport. The assistant of the ayatollah, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, added that Khomeyni's plane could perhaps try and land at another Iranian airport. In principle the departure from Paris is scheduled for 2300 on Thursday by a chartered Air France plane.

Air France is not able to confirm for the time being whether a plane has been chartered by the Iranians.

KHOMEYNI PLANS TO SPEAK ON ARRIVAL IN TEHRAN

LD231834 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Iran--When Ayatollah Khomeyni arrives in Tehran on Friday, he intends to make an important speech at the great cemetery situated south of the capital. The religious Muslim leader intends to do everything to set up an Islamic republic in Iran rapidly. It is pointed out in Khomeyni's entourage that if Prime Minister Bakhtiar refuses to resign, Mr Bakhtiar will then have to call in the army.

KHOMEYNI AIDE THREATENS STRIKES IF BAKHTIAR DOES NOT RESIGN

LD231120 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A close assistant of Ayatolleh Khomeyni has announced that the government of Mr Bakhtiar will have to resign if it does not want to be paralyzed by strikes all over the country. This statement calls the tune 3 days before the Muslim leader's return to Iran.

KHOMEYNI AIDES ANSWER QUESTIONS ON PARIS RADIO

LD232346 Paris Domestic Service in French 1820 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Question and answer session on the "The Phone is Ringing" program with the three people "close to" Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni--Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Bani Sadr and Mehdi 'Askari; presented by Claude Guillaumin, with Paris radio correspondent Yves l'Oiseau, and including questions phoned in by listeners--live]

[Excerpts] [Quillaumin] The telephone rings this evening for three personalities close to the religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni: Messrs Sadeq Qotebzadeh, Bani Sadr and (Mehdi Askari). Yves l'Oiseau, who has just spent 3 weeks in Tehran for Paris Radio is here too, of course.

Gentlemen, good evening. I have been saying that for months now French public opinion has been struck by the role which the Ayatollah Khomeyni is playing from a distance. He has decided to return to his country; he is expected to be in Tehran on Friday. What is the aim of his return?

[Qotbzadeh] Well, in the present state of affairs in Iran there is a lack of power, and in particular there is a lack of legitimacy. The Iranian people, by the referendums they made on several occasions, have shown total and unequivocal confidence in the Ayatollah Khomeyni. He is returning to Iran so as to give the Iranian people, the country, a legitimacy which is indispensible to it.

[Guillaumin] But what authorizes you to say that the present Bakhtiar government is illegal?

[Qotbzadeh] Because, by the referendum which we have had, the Iranian people have expressed their opposition to the present regime--a regime of the shah, an illegal one; it was illegal, it remained entirely illegal.

[Guillaumin] For you a referendum--excuse me for interrupting--a referendum for you is demonstrations in the street, all that has been happening for several months in Iran, and particularly in Tehran?

[Qotbzadeh] Precisely, because one type of referendum is a mass demonstration, people in the streets. When you have on a single day 17 million people out of 35 million inhabitants in all the towns of Iran, and the villages, then that is an enormous referendum which no one would deny. Thus, at that moment, the shah and the parliament, whose election Bakhtiar has himself said was illegal--so to give Bakhtiar the possibility to govern, to form a government, and at this point it must be said that the Bakhtiar government is illegal; and we demand that it step down from the place it occupies at present. [sentence as heard]

[L'Oiseau] Do you not think, (Mehdi Askari), that the Ayatollah Khomeyni was a little too quick off the mark? After all, of course, there is this popular plebiscite. I think that observers have been unanimous in observing it. But, after all, the Iranian people are empty-handed for the time being. So, are things not going rather fast in Iran?

['Askari] A little too fast? I don't think so. Our people have struggled for 25 years, and for 25 years there have been massacres by the regime against a people who, as you say, are empty-handed. But with these empty hands these people have resisted and fought for freedom. Is this still too soon, after 25 years? I don't think so. Sometimes people in France think this is something that has happened suddenly, in 1 or 2 years. No; it is the result, it is the end of a thorough, systematic labor by millions and millions of people who have worked for freedom and for their independence, and I think they deserve this freedom and this independence.

[L'Oiseau] Well, I wanted to say just now, and I come back to the question I just put to Mr Qotbzadeh, would it in the end not be an intermediate solution, if you like, to work with the government in power at present, rather than to decide beforehand, even before Ayatollah Khomeyni has returned, to say: This government is illegal, which is perhaps a source of new conflicts, new incidents, more dead and wounded in the streets?

[Qotbzadeh] We have fought for freedom and equality. But it is not we who tell you that the Bakhtiar government is legal, because he himself says that he has fought the regime of the shah for 25 years. It is Bakhtiar who says that the regime of the shah was not legitimate. It is Bakhtiar who said that he was in prison. But why has Bakhtiar now changed and turned his coat? This is what is important. If Bakhtiar wanted to save the regime, the people will not let him.

[L'Oiseau] Now, a final question before we let our listeners speak. How do you expect to make the Bakhtiar government step down?

[Qotbzadeh] We hope he still has sense because he fought on our side. He thought perhaps that he would render a service to his country. But to serve the country there must be intelligence, but intelligence in Bakhtiar would be to come before Ayatollah Khomeyni and say that legitimacy belongs to him, and he should retire.

[L'Oiseau] Yes, Mr Bakhtiar already replied to this when he said that if a religious leader concerns himself with religious matters, political leaders will concern themselves with political matters.

[Qotbzadeh] Yes, Mr Bakhtiar concerns himself with political matters. Mr Bakhtiar says he is legitimate because an assembly--the Majlis--has given him a vote of confidence, an assembly which...the deputy of Tehran was elected with 7,000 votes. Five thousand inhabitants in Tehran [as heard] and 7,000 votes for this deputy. He can say...[he is corrected by someone in the studio] five million inhabitants and 7,000 votes. With 7,000 votes, does this assembly, this Majlis, represent anything? Not at all. He knows that it is a puppet assembly. He knows that it was the shah who nominated him. He had no right. He knows that the assembly which voted for him does not have the right. Already half the members have had the sense to resign. So he must withdraw.

[Listener] My first question. I should like to know if these gentlemen, as well as the Ayatollah Khomeyni, really realize that his return could give rise to a flare-up in which the people, as always, would alone bear the brunt, since politicians always know how to escape. Isn't the role of a man of religion that of being a pastor rather than that of being a man ambitious for power, and at that price for the people?

[Sadr] Yes, I must say that our religion is at the basis of our culture. In the history of Iran all movements, the whole struggle for the independence of the country, have been organized by our religion and our religious men. So, a country in danger--a country where the prime minister, appointed by the shah, says that the state is economically bankrupt--therefore needs independence, which has been nonexistent for 50 years under the reign of the Pahlavis. The people could unite only under this religion to fight against the control of the United States and at the same time not fall into another dependence, that of Russia. This is why it was the duty of our religious leader to fight, to intervene, so that his people can find their freedom and independence again.

[Guillaumin] Bani Sadr, we shall return later to relations with the Americans and the Soviets, as there will certainly be questions on the problem, but I should like to return to the first question of this listener, who was saying: Does the ayatollah not fear that he will provoke demonstrations on his return, that is to say, will there be further violence, further deaths and injuries--all suffered in the end by the people?

[L'Oiseau] You have the army against you at the moment, all the same.

[Sadr] The army's position has not changed. It has weakened a great deal. The return of the ayatollah sooner or later had to happen. And the sooner the better, since as I was saying, the country is not--legitimacy does not exist; it is the ayatollah who gives it. So he must go immediately to stop all the plots which we know perfectly well the Americans are hatching at the moment.

[Guillaumin] Yes. What I meant was that you know very well what it is to have several hundreds of thousands, indeed millions, of people assembled. It is in such a situation that there might be provocations. There is therefore going to be a problem on Friday morning.

[L'Oiseau] Crowds can be uncontrollable.

[Sadr] No, not at all, not at all. We must show the whole world that the Iranian people are very disciplined, as they have shown. They will show this once again on Friday, if there are no provocations from Bakhtiar's side and the army. But if there are, if he chooses confrontation, the Iranian people are ready--especially the ayatollah.

[Listener] I would like to know in what way the ayatollah's Islamic government would be a more legitimate government than that of the shah? At the time of the shah's appointment, the crowd which right now wants the ayatollah, at that time did everything to have the shah. So how can you now say that the government of the ayatollah's republic would be more legitimate than that of the shah? The crowd might change again.

['Askari] I do not think, Madame, that it was the crowd which decided on the shah's return: rather, it was the CIA which decided on it, and that's quite a big difference.

[Guillaumin] Nonetheless, the Iranian population did indeed acclaim the shah when he returned in 1953; that's a historic fact.

['Askari] It is not a fact; it is not a historical fact. There were groups which spent vast sums of money to have the shah welcomed, and for people to shout for the shah. And that's a historic (?truth) which can be proved with documents. But why is the Ayatollah Khomeyni's Islamic regime more legitimate? Well, when there is a regime installed by foreigners in a country, when there is a shah who for 37 years of his life swore to respect the constitution while systematically violating it--he has changed all the important articles of the constitution, and (?as I was saying) [speaker interrupts himself]--you see what kind of government the shah had. But the legitimacy of the Ayatollah Khomeyni comes from the people; it comes from a people who have demonstrated, who have voted by their prayers, by their marches. In the city of Tehran, which has 5 million inhabitants, when there are 3 million people marching and demanding Khomeyni's Islamic government, that's something, Madame. In Paris in the May 1968 movement, there were big demonstrations, but the demonstrations in Paris with its millions of residents were small in comparison with Iran, with Tehran.

[Guillaumin] But when the elections came afterwards, it was realized that in the long run, the demonstrations had not accomplished much, since the votes were against the demonstrations. The same would happen in Iran.

['Askari] What we ask is indeed merely to let us vote, to see.

[Listener] When he arrives in Iran, will the ayatollah have the conviction of being the legitimate master of Iran's destiny, or instead the prisoner of alliances concluded and of destabilization? Can one rely on religious power in order to determine one's legitimacy?

[Sadr] A legitimacy, yes. In our country, historically speaking, there have been three sources of legitimacy, because before the shah there were the tribes that ruled; the king had his legitimacy from his tribe and its allies. There was a second source of legitimacy which came from religion. So the religious institutions, mainly when there was some danger which threatened the country's independence, made the political power legitimate. There was a third source of legitimacy, and this was the people, whether satisfied or dissatisfied.

So then, in today's Iran, the king--do not forget that it was the American secretary of state who announced his departure from Iran, this tells you all--he had his legitimacy only from the United States. He had legitimacy neither from a tribe, nor from the people, nor from religion. So, the Islamic government which is demanded by the people--and so is its leader Ayatollah Khomeyni--has legitimacy from religion. Good. It has legitimacy from the people and because there are no longer tribes, we remain with these two sources of legitimacy, and this is already insured. So when Ayatollah Khomeyni--as he himself has said--when he returns to Iran and the provisional government is set up, it will form the constituent assembly, the referendum will come, all that is necessary for a new regime. Then he will become what he is today, the guide, and he will leave the field to the new leaders so that they may lead the country.

[Listener] For many months there have been only two real forces in Iran, two powers, so to say: that of the Ayatollah Khomeyni, followed by the vast majority of the people, and that of the armed forces. The army has not seized power, but there was a military government which had trouble maintaining order in the streets and was incapable of leading the country back to work. The Ayatollah Khomeyni, back in Iran, could no doubt mobilize the efforts and straighten out the economy which he has intentionally paralyzed in order to destroy the shah's regime, but he cannot assume power and insure the citizens' peace without the army's help. My question is as follows: Does the ayatollah have serious reasons--I should say, very serious ones--for believing that the armed forces will rally to him, and if not, will he go so far as to take the risk of plunging Iran into an atrocious civil war?

[Guillaumin] Sadeq Qotebzadeh.

[Qotbzadeh] The essential problem is that every time one speaks about a struggle for the liberation of a people one sees an army, either inside the country or outside. At any rate, the army, bigger, more powerful, more united, existed with chiefs like the shah for many years. Faced with the demands of the Iranian people and the Ayatollah Khomeyni, it withdrew. Today the army is divided. There are soldiers who have fled. There are people full of courage and determination. It is an enormously moral revolution, and the people have become increasingly determined to fight for their freedom. So, at that moment one must not be afraid of the army, because if the army (?stops acting) now, that improves its position, with American aid even. [as heard]

[Listener] But the head of the Iranian Army has just said that he would support the Bakhtiar government.

[Qotbzadeh] They have all supported the shah too, and he is not there now. We do not fear the army such as it is. The Iranian people have decided to eradicate the Pahlavi dynasty and the monarchy. And this is what is important: the army, in the present state of affairs, should have the sense to rally to the people and to rid itself of certain corrupt leaders, and should come among the people. Otherwise, there will be a decisive confrontation which we shall see coming one day or another.

As you may have read in Ayatollah Khomeyni's recent statements, he has repeated on several occasions that he would try fundamentally to reach his aim and gain victory by peaceful means, as he did today. But this is not guaranteed. If the army continues to shoot at the people, and if it continues to do this, then the strategy will not change. We have never ruled out armed struggle in Iran, and we have never excluded this either. We are in a state of preparation. If the army and the Americans and the whole world want Iran to become stabilized and want calm to return, then it is necessary that they leave us in peace and that we decide for ourselves. If they continue to do stupid things just as they have done hitherto, then at that moment armed struggle will take over and will be (?the order of the day).

[Listener] Like a lot of French people, I follow, I have followed with sympathy, without doubt the struggle of the Iranian people to rid themselves of the shah, who without question had become very embarrassing for the continuation of the country's operations. But in this Islamic republic, for which I would like a precise definition, will there be elections, will women have the right to vote, and what institutions do you plan for the country? It is a question to which I should like to have a clear answer.

[Guillaumin] What will this Islamic republic which you extol be like, exactly?

[Qotbzadeh] Well, there is its form and its content. The form of the Islamic republic will be like republics existing at this moment in the entire world, particularly in Europe. The content will be based on Islamic law, with the essential needs of a modern state such as the separation of judicial, legislative and executive powers. It should get its legitimacy and legality through a general election by universal suffrage, which together with debates at all levels on all the laws will determine the future of the people. Therefore, the frame of reference of the laws of this state will be the Koran, Islamic laws, and the content will be the essential needs of the people, and the form will be rather like that of existing republics, particularly those in Europe.

[Guillaumin] Sadq Qotbzadeh, all the same it has often been said that the Islamic government, even as it declares itself progressive, will run the risk of being more reactionary than that of the shah.

[Qotbzadeh] Reactionary on what level, I should like to know?

[Guillaumin] On the level of ethics, for example. One has certain fears regarding the liberation of women in Iran.

[Qotbzadeh] On the liberation of women: According to the ayatollah, according to what we have stated on several occasions, women have precisely all the same rights as men to become deputies, to be elected, to vote, to become a minister, even president if necessary. But what I always ask, and should like to take an opportunity to ask again--does not the world, women and men of the entire world, credit the Iranian women with enough intelligence to decide for themselves? Hundreds of thousands of Iranian women are demanding an Islamic republic, are shouting in support of the Ayatollah Khomeyni. People think that these women do not have sufficient intelligence to decide for themselves, that they do not know what awaits them. People do not believe that Iranian women are trying to rid themselves of this immorality which has existed for years and years in Iran, in which Iranian woman under the shah's regime became an object, that Iranian women do not want to become objects yet again in the world, that they want to maintain their freedom and their dignity. Let Iranian women speak for themselves. They have spoken, they have demanded the Islamic republic, because now they know that the way of Islam is the only way for them to be liberated and to be given their freedom and dignity. That is what is important.

[Listener] Since the political problems have completely disorganized the Iranian economy, what recovery plan does the Ayatollah Khomeyni and his followers envisage to put the country back to work?

['Askari] Well, the Ayatollah Khomeyni's strategy hinges on three points. First, to avoid any collaboration with the shah's regime; now we have seen that successive governments, both civilian and military, have come, but none of them have succeeded, and they have left office. Second, to appeal to universal suffrage in order to arrive at new constitutions, or rather institutions; the time has come when universal suffrage will determine Iran's institutions.

[Guillaumin] But when Ayatollah Khomeyni proclaims that he will revoke contracts damaging to Iran, what does that mean: because you will, after all, have to continue letting that oil flow, as it is your main wealth?

[Askari] For us, the main thing now is to take power--and then once we have taken power, everything will work; the entire economy will start working. As for the contracts--there are contracts which do not secure the country's interest. Well those contracts, according to what the Ayatollah Khomeyni himself says, will be revoked. But there are contracts....

[Guillaumin] Are you not aiming in particular at the Americans and the Israelis?

[Askari] Yes, of course, particularly the United States and Israel.

[Listener] Yes, I should like to ask a question in the light of four main factors which I have picked out. The four factors are: First of all, when official newspapers of the Soviet Union adopt a position in favor of a personality it is always when this personality serves the politics of that country. Well, I have seen for a month, particularly in the paper which is called PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA, a very clear position adopted in Soviet official newspapers in favor of the Ayatollah Khomeyni. That is the first factor.

Second, there was a coup d'etat in Afghanistan, obviously set up by the Soviets, too, which brought Afghanistan into the sphere of that country.

The third factor is the position of Iran; it is at the moment the gate to the Indian Ocean, the support of Pakistan, a buffer between the USSR and the pro-Soviet states like Syria and, to a lesser extent, Iraq; it is a kingpin with Turkey of all the NATO defenses on the southern front; this is important.

Then, and this is the last factor I shall put forward, there is the growing influence of the Iranian communist party, the Tudeh Party, whose social machinery is encountered increasingly [as heard], particularly in the trades unions.

[Guillaumin] Your question, please, as we are almost at the end of the program.

[Listener] Does the Ayatollah Khomeyni and his entourage, whether they want it or not, realize that they are probably falling into the trap of Soviet penetration in the Middle East and the whole of the Arab world?

[Sadr] From the very beginning the shah's regime was based on these factors. What the Iranian reality has shown for 1 year about the Tudeh Party, which you say is growing, is that the opposite is the case.

If I am concerned, it is about the United States, bearing in mind the reality that the Tudeh Party can no longer be set up in Iran, taking its past into account. They are free in their maneuvers and can maneuver. So the danger does not come from the Russians unless they undertake a direct intervention, which as Khomeyni said, would imply the risk of a third world war.

[Guilliamin] In conclusion, gentlemen, do you believe that Iran--with its geographical position, its economic position, its political importance--can remain outside the influence of the great powers--the Russians as well as the Americans?

[Sadr] With the unity of our people, as you have seen it yourself, it has successfully achieved a revolution with empty hands but in total unity. This is moreover the basis of our culture; it is the negative equilibrium, it is to remain outside world power relations, and we hope that this people, with their unity, will succeed in remaining outside world power relationships.

[Guillaumin] Mr Qotbzadeh, a final word.

[Qotbzadeh] I want to add that the Iranian Tudeh party is in the process of falling apart. That is [words indistinct]. As for communist influence in Iran, this is a myth which has been created in an extraordinary manner at an international level. This is an attempt at fabrication. It is attributing to the ayatollah's entourage a reputation of being communists and communist agents. [indistinct interjection]

[Qotbzadeh] Exactly, exactly. Ever since I was 15, I have been fighting against communism; and the first time I was beaten it was by communists in the streets of Tehran, and everybody knows that I have always been a Muslim fighting this, and today they are dealing with this. At the same time the communists, that is, the other side, attack me for being too anticommunist. At any rate, this is international propaganda intended to sully the Islamic revolutionary movement of Iran. For the first time in history, we have succeeded in creating something independently of the whole world, in showing the world, the whole world, and in particular the Islamic countries, that by relying on Islam as an ideology one can succeed in making revolution without appealing to Marxism on the one side or capitalism on the other. This, then, is the example which we have shown the world, and it is this which is important. With this ideology of ours we shall fight and defend our country, not primarily with the 30 billion [currency unspecified] of American arms. With this we (?shall) defend ourselves for only 1 hour against the USSR. It is the unity of the people, as my friend Bani Sadr has said, which insures national defense and independence.

[Guillaumin] Gentlemen, I thank you. Good night.

KHOMEYNI INTERVIEWED BY IRANIAN NEWSPAPERS

TA231857 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 23 Jan 79 TA

[By Sheary]

[Text] Tehran, Jan 23 (AFP)--Iranian Shi'a Muslim opposition leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has said his forces "will fight" if the military stages a coup on his return here from exile scheduled for Friday, two major daily newspapers reported today.

In an interview published in full by the dailies ETTELA'AT and KEYHAN, the ayatollah also said he would indicate "the path to follow" to Iranians on Friday in a speech he plans to make at the "Behesht Zahra" cemetery south of here. The interview was the first granted by the ayatollah to the Iranian press from his exile home at Neauphle-le Chateau, west of Paris.

Informed sources said the return of Ayatollah Khomeyni would be broadcast live on national radio and TV following an agreement between striking TV and radio staff and their executive director Mas'ud Barzin.

In the interview, the spiritual leader of the anti-shah opposition reiterated that the future Iranian Islamic republic would break off ties with Israel and South Africa. The ayatollah also said he "hoped to be able to help the Palestinians."

He added that the Islamic republic he envisages would respect "all freedoms" as long as they were not contrary to Islam or harmful for the people. This will apply to the rights of women which will be defined by the future government, he said.

In answer to a question, Ayatollah Khomeyni said an Islamic nation wishing to set up a republic following Iran's example did not have to take up Shi'ism.

Meanwhile, the ETTELA'AT daily reported that the only opposition senator, Mohammad Michel Jallali Na'ini, had resigned from the upper house. His resignation came on the eve of an important session of the National Assembly (Majlis) where 20 opposition MP'S have already tendered their resignation.

KHOMEYNI ADVISER ON CONTACTS WITH IRANIAN JEWS

TA232125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 23 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The political adviser of the Shi'ite Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni said this evening that contacts are being made with the Jewish community leaders in Iran in order to incorporate them in the Muslim cabinet to be set up soon by the ayatollah.

The adviser, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, said this in an interview with our correspondent Freddy Eytan. According to him, the Jewish community should not fear Khomeyni's return. The Jews are our brothers and will remain our brothers, the adviser said, who is regarded as the foreign and information minister in the cabinet to be set up by the Shi'ite leader.

Our correspondent met with two other senior advisers of the ayatollah, Bani Sadr and Mehdi 'Askari. The three advisers emphasized that no relations will exist between Iran and Israel. When they assume power all El Al flights will be cancelled and all the Israeli advisers will be expelled. According to them, Israel trained the personnel of SAVAK, the secret police, and also destroyed villages in Iran in order to try and establish kibbutzim instead. They emphasized that Israel should commit itself to withdraw from all the territories and to solve the Palestinian problem. Only then will the Muslim Revolutionary Council recognize Israel de facto and agree to supply it with oil.

AIDE SAYS KHOMEYNI WILL NOT COOPERATE WITH TUDEH PARTY

TA231843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 23 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The expatriate Iranian leader said today that the cabinet under his aegis would maintain relations with every country in the world, including the United States, but not with Israel. He said he would be willing to maintain relations with the United States, but on a new basis.

One of Khomeyni's aides said that the Shi'ite leader will never cooperate with the Iranian communist party. Ebrahim Yazdi accused this party of betrayal because it obeyed instructions from a foreign power, the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, it is reported that a PLO executive member will accompany Khomeyni when he returns to Iran, in order to set up a PLO office in Tehran.

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN URGES UNITED ACTION FOR 'FINAL BLOW'

TA192223 [Editorial Report TA] National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Azerbaijani at 1745 GMT on 19 January first carries a commentary emphasizing that the "aim of the Iranian nation's struggle is to overthrow the shah's despotic regime and to replace it by a national and democratic government." The commentary then refers to the mass meeting held with the participation of "millions of people" in order to commemorate the 40th day following the anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Husayn and the resolution adopted on the occasion which pledges "to put an end to the shah's evil regime." The commentary concludes by saying that the Iranian nation's struggle is becoming firmer, and that "the banner of struggle will not be lowered before victory is achieved and a democratic government is established."

The radio then carries a second commentary which describes Bakhtiar as a political opportunist cooperating with "enemies of the nation and U.S. imperialist circles." The commentary says: "The line adopted by Bakhtiar, who was brought to his present post by the shah and his American masters, clearly demonstrates that his fate will be sealed as a traitor to the nation." The commentary says that Bakhtiar's security officials have killed many people in demonstrations held in various cities recently. It says: "The shah's tyrants and torturers have all risen with the aim of bringing about a bloody coup against the Iranian people. They are supported by the United States in this evil and tragic aim."

"Enemies of revolution and freedom disregard the people's will. The history of national, democratic and revolutionary movements shows that if national and progressive forces opposed to a despotic regime fail to organize themselves for a counterattack and a final strike against a ruthless enemy, there is a risk that their revolutionary action and all that it has achieved might be drowned in blood."

"Demonstrations against the shah regime's lackeys and against their American masters are not and should not be considered enough. Revolutionary forces should not be allowed to be weakened by the enemy's flagrant attacks." The commentary goes on: "The disarmed people are being massacred by the supporters of the shah and the United States. Their aim is to crush the Iranian people's national and democratic movement by subduing all national and revolutionary forces."

"The Iranian nation should not be naive and do nothing. All revolutionary forces and opponents of despotism should establish a wide national liberation front for action. The revolutionary forces should establish unity and should prepare themselves for a final crushing blow on the enemy, which is armed to the teeth."

NVOI URGES SOLDIERS TO REJECT MILITARY LEADERSHIP, COUP

TA211506 [Editorial Report TA] National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 20 January, after its opening announcement, carries a commentary addressed to Iranian soldiers and officers, entitled: "What the Nation Expects From Its Patriotic Military."

"Dear fellow citizens, in the (text of) his recent announcement His Eminence Ayatollah (?Shirazi) spoked to the patriotic military of Iran and said that the army is a part of this nation and it must stand at the level of the nation and for the national struggle. The announcement further explains that the officers and NCO's must perform their human and Islamic duty in this situation and not allow the military force of Iran to be used against the nation.

"This is not the first time that the exalted religious scholars and eminent ayatollahs (?have reminded) the patriotic military to do their (?critical) and national duty in this sensitive time. The ayatollahs have asked them to take their stand beside the nation and (?devote themselves to) their compatriots, colleagues and children. In fact, it is during these days or even these hours that the fate of our nation (?will be decided) in battle (?between) the remnants of the regime of the shah, who has fled from the country, (?with the support) of the illegal government of Bakhtiar, and a small number of the treacherous commanders of the army and the American masters of the regime and tens of thousands of military (?advisers) and professional spies of the Pentagon and the CIA on one side, and on the other side millions of oppressed, afflicted and deprived people. [passage indistinct] The officers, NCO's and soldiers, who rose from this same people and who are wearing the sacred military uniform in order to watch over the nation and its people, must stand beside the nation.

"In their daily duty the patriotic troops have seen (?the incredible retreat) of America's mercenary shah, who used every possible means during the past 25 years to select the most corrupt and treacherous individuals from among the officers of the army and then by promoting them sent them on to command positions in the army."

The commentator goes on to explain that even during his last few days in Iran, the shah appointed "individuals who were trusted by him or, to put it more accurately, were trusted by the Americans and the circle of American advisers. Young soldiers who want a free and prosperous Iran cannot accept the fact that the Pentagon and the CIA, after carrying out the evil coup d'etat of 28 Mordad 1332 [19 August 1952] and imposing the filthy regime of the shah on the people of Iran some 25 years ago, then delivered Iran the (?to CENTO) military pact, and after that made (?a series) of bilateral military agreements with this sold-out regime. Then, as seen by eyewitnesses, they [the Pentagon and CIA] used obvious collusion to appoint their military technicians and spies to all the sensitive positions of the armed forces.

"The officers and NCO's of Iran saw with what speed the shah's middlemen and the lackeys of America moved up in rank and took over command, instead of those who did not want the shame of serving" the despotic regime and the Americans. They remained for years at the same rank and usually got secondary assignments and were eventually retired. The soldiers know how in just the past few years the regime has squandered some $10 billion that should have been spent to develop and strengthen the nation.

The commentary says that the corrupt senior officers of the Iranian Army are preparing a coup d'etat which can only be accomplished with the cooperation of the junior officers and NCO's.

"Every honorable Iranian, and especially the patriotic officers and NCO's, knows that this path of carrying out a coup d'etat will be countered by the (?firm opposition) of the Iranian nation, and the only result (?would be to create a split between the soldiers and the nation). By standing on the side of the nation the patriotic military must abort the antinational and inhuman plot of American imperialism and of the army's treacherous commanders.

"Come and speak in one voice with your people. And come join the ranks of the people in order to fulfill their desires and to end the American military agreements and terminate the Pentagon's and the CIA's penetrations of the army," the commentary says.

NVOI URGES CREATION OF REVOLUTIONARY COUNCILS

TA211514 [Editorial Report TA] National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 20 January carries a 6-minute commentary entitled: "Preparation for a Final Battle is Vital and Patriotic." The unidentified speaker reminds the Iranian people of the shortcomings of the shah's regime. "Dear fellow citizens, the Iranian nation has risen up and, despite the desire of his British and American masters, the shah was forced to leave the country."

After discussing the level of revolutionary struggle and the human cost to the nation of the struggle, the commentator warns of the plots of the "guardians of the shah's regime." He says there is a very serious threat of a counterrevolutionary armed response "by the guardians of the shah and their British and American masters."

The people are advised that they must exercise revolutionary alertness and "prepare the road for the establishment of a revolutionary government," and they must do this "by means of revolutionary councils, committees and assemblies in all the (?revolutionary) offices [mo'assasat] and factories [words indistinct] in the bazaars, [words indistinct] and among the patriotic soldiers and NCO's."

NVOI ON IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZED STRUGGLE, STRIKES

TA221208 [Editorial Report TA] National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 20 January carries a commentary stressing the importance of "the revolutionary assemblies, councils and committees in freeing the country from its current depressing situation and restoring national sovereignty." After noting that such organizations were set up in various cities in the past and urging that more be set up by "all freedom and democratic fighters," the commentary says:

"The treacherous tyrant shah has been expelled from our country by the powerful hand of the Iranian nation and is destined for his real homeland--the United States. The nation cannot possibly accept the current government, which was appointed by the shah and the United States. Consequently, the nation is sustaining and further intensifying its struggle against the shah's regime. For the success of this struggle, revolutionary councils must be established countrywide and the nation must (?take over) the actual administration of affairs by means of those councils.

The commentary then dwells on the relationship between the people and the army and, after noting that the soldiers are "the people's true sons," who celebrated the shah's departure from the country with as much joy as that of the people, says: "This clearly shows that the army is a part of the people and is with and at the side of the people" and that "the armed forces are inseparable from the nation and those who have tried to use it as a means of oppressing the nation have been dealt a deadly blow."

The commentary says: "Patriotic officers and soldiers are completely separated from a group of commanders and exploiters who take their orders from the shah's regime and U.S. imperialism." Furthermore, "in the important task of coordinating the people's struggle with patriotic soldiers, revolutionary councils can and must perform a major task."

In its 1745 GMT cast in Azerbaijani on 21 January, the radio again refers to the importance of "revolutionary assemblies, councils and committees in the revolutionary struggle." After noting that the formation of such organizations is of "major importance," the commentary says: "These revolutionary assemblies, councils and committees can and should render a major historic service in insuring the Iranian nation's revolutionary struggle, in rejecting the shah's illegal, despotic and bloodthirsty regime, and in securing a national government and a national democratic republic."

The 1745 GMT broadcast in Azerbaijani on 21 January carries a second commentary scoring "U.S. and British imperialism and international oil cartels' share in Iranian oil." After saying that "imperialism maintains its power in our country through its oil cartels," the commentary says: "The imperialists, by supporting the current regime in the interests of the oil monopolies, have deprived Iran of democracy and freedom and have turned our country into an aggressive center and an arsenal of deadly weapons. Iranian national and progressive forces had warned that in the final resort these arms would be used against the Iranian people themselves. In these days, British-supplied [word indistinct] tanks and U.S.-supplied Scorpion helicopters are turning their guns on fighters demonstrating in the streets and are raining shells and bombs on our people."

After noting the importance of strikes in Iran, the commentary concludes: "The general strike by the people, in the center of which lies the oil workers' strike, is an effective and essential weapon in the hands of the Iranian people's revolutionary struggle. The Iranian nation and the working class will employ this weapon until the shah's evil regime is overthrown and an era of national unity is secured in the country."

NVOI ON 'SACRED WAR' OUSTER OF UNITED STATES

TA221034 [Editorial Report TA] National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1800 GMT on 21 January carried a commentary entitled: "The First Victory of the Iranian Nation." The unidentified speaker begins by describing the scene in Iran where "the people of our nation are embracing each other in the streets and squares," and congratulating each other in celebration of the shah's departure. The people of the nation are giving bouquets of flowers to their brothers in military uniform, and the soldiers are responding by putting flowers on their guns and tanks.

For the past 25 years the shah and those around him have given nothing to the nation but corruption and despotism. Now the nation is demanding freedom and independence, and an end to the quarter century of treason by the shah and his supporters and protectors, like the security organization, SAVAK, and "the imperialism of the Americans and the British." They did not consider the people of Iran, the hard-working and oppressed people of this nation, "worthy of democracy and the freedom of independence." Finally, after a year of struggle, they have driven the shah out of the country.

"Now the shah is in the embrace of As-Sadat, and he is busy taking a rest. Soon, because of the friendship of his master, Carter, he will go to the United States of America." The people of our nation have risen up against the despotism of the shah and "American imperialism, which is now at the head of the battle against the Iranian nation."

The announcement by His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni which was published on the occasion of the shah's departure from Iran said that the shah's departure from Iran is the first victory of the Iranian nation in the battle against the royalist system. It further stated in the announcement that "For us it is a vital and very important consideration that the final result of this revolution (?should) be the transfer of the royalist system (?to the people) and putting an end to the policies of foreigners in Iran."

"Dr Karim Sanjabi, the leader of the National Front in Iran, announced that the shah's departure was one of the revolutionary objectives of the Iranian nation. This victory can and must be the first step in transferring the power and the basis of authority to the Iranian nation. Now the magnificent struggle of the struggling people of our nation" is near the point of destroying the despotic and filthy regime of the shah and the power of the imperialistic countries, with America in the forefront. "Now the slogan of the day of the Iranian people is this: After the departure of the shah, it is now America's turn! American imperialism must get out of our nation! The people have absolute confidence in their victory in this sacred war [jihad-e moqaddas]."

We congratulate the brave workers of Iran on the victory of their holy war and the departure of the shah. "We are sure that the brave fighting people of our nation will continue the war [jihad] and the fateful combat," and will destroy the shah's ruling apparatus and "thereby prepare the road for the establishment of a national and democratic government."

RADIO OF PATRIOTS ON 'SOCIALIST REVOLUTION' IN IRAN

LD221900 [Editorial Report LD] Radio of the Patriots [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1615 GMT on 17 January is intercepted in progress carrying an unattributed commentary expounding on the current struggles of the Iranian people, stating that the ideological manifestation of the workers' struggle should acquire a definitive class direction. The commentary states that this can only be possible with the growth and organization of the working class and that the impact of the recent universal strikes in Iran has demonstrated that this organization of the working class is rapidly coming into being. The strikes also showed, according to the commentary, that the Iranian people are in the phase of preparing for a socialist revolution despite the fact that the capitalist system has not been completely emasculated. The commentary, which is heard for 10 minutes, concludes by saying: "Long live the democratic movement of the Iranian people! Victory to the socialist revolution of Iranian toilers!"

After playing music the program concludes with an announcement asking listeners to contact the radio and convey their views to it by writing to the following address: "P.O. Box 9004, Solna, Sweden."

Radio of the Patriots [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1615 GMT on 19 January carries a 10-minute continuation of an unattributed commentary on the demands of the democratic and revolutionary movement of the "peoples" of Iran who are prepared to wage their struggle in the new conditions. According to the commentary, world imperialism is attempting to maintain the imperial regime which is facing defeat thanks to its barbarous actions.

The commentary states that the main aims of the democratic and revolutionary movement of the Iranian toilers in the present phase are the "overthrow of the present ruling regime, the imperial, monarchial regime and its remnants." The commentary notes that Prime Minister Bakhtiar has spoken of a possible coup d'etat should the present situation continue and it says that the Iranian people have lived for a long time under a regime established by a coup d'etat and have suffered from its excesses.

Before closing with music, the program announces the radio's address as: "P.O. Box 9004 Solna 17109, Sweden."

RADIO OF PATRIOTS ON REVOLUTIONARY COUNCILS

TA211839 [Editorial Report TA] Radio of the Patriots [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1615 GMT on 20 January carries a commentary entitled: "Revolutionary Councils of the Hard-Working Are (?the Beinning of) the Future System of Iran." The commentary begins by stating that "millions of people from the hard-working masses all across Iran" are participating in "the demonstrations and unprecedented marches" demonstrating "the necessity of overthrowing the corrupt royal regime and the sold-out and illegal government of Shahpur Bakhtiar."

The hard-working forces of the people of Iran wish to overthrow the corrupt royal regime and the "support of American imperialism will not succeed" in saving the last remnants of the regime. "The first step for getting rid of corruption and inhuman activities is setting aside the Bakhtiar government." The Bakhtiar government is intent on enforcing the constitution. But was it not this same regime that betrayed the Iranian nation while relying on that very same constitution? The Iranian nation wants to be rid of this entire royalist system and "of all its tools and instruments or power."

The vast and profound movement now sweeping across Iran is pointing toward "a fundamental change which will wipe away all corruption and social and class exploitation [estesmar]" and will replace it with "the necessary social system in which there is no place for the exploitation of man by man. The necessary social system will be established after the destruction of all the foundations of the centuries-old exploitive class." This is a total social, economic, political and cultural revolution--"a revolution in the hearts of men."

"At this time the tools and instruments of domination of the ruling body are declining; each day they are getting weaker. All the solutions of the regime have come to a dead end." By creating their revolution and continuing their struggle the masses of the people have taken their fate into their own hands. "But it is quite certain that so far the governmental foundations of the ruling group--the tools and instruments of power--have not been destroyed and removed. As long as there is the slightest chance for continuing its life, it will continue its attempts to crush the people" and destroy the achievements of the movement.

We can look to history for the lesson that during the constitutional period of Iran the ruling classes were not able to frustrate the revolutionary movement despite the support they received from commercial interests and from the British. Nevertheless, they were able to pass many laws to protect their own interests, and "they created this fundamental law (?or constitution) that the criminal Pahlavi regime relies upon to suppress the hard-working people."

Now, with the understanding of the necessity for "the destruction of the foundations of the regime's power and its tools and instruments of suppression, the necessity of creating revolutionary councils [shuraha-ye enqelabi] is more evident than ever. (? It is) the revolutionary councils which will take over the various duties of the revolution in different situations and places in the country--in the factories and work places, in the villages and social centers of production, (?in victorious soldiers') revolutionary councils and in local revolutionary councils. And this will be the first step" of the hard-working strugglers of Iran toward total social revolution. No revolution in history has succeeded without first destroying the foundations of the earlier society.

"Now the revolutionary councils must prepare themselves for a long battle against the ruling body and the instruments of the exploiting class by taking over the control of the interests in their areas."

RADIO OF PATRIOTS ON POPULAR REFERENDUM

TA221636 [Editorial Report TA] Radio of the Patriots [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1615 GMT on 21 January announces that it will begin its program with the news: "All the respected news agencies and newspapers of the world have featured news about the 2 million-strong mass demonstrations [word indistinct] of our nation in Tehran. These 2 million-strong demonstrations in the capital were yet another referendum by the Iranian people for the overthrow and destruction of the royalist system, and the rejection of the corrupt and illegal government of Shahpur Bakhtiar. The remnants of the [word indistinct] royalist system and the treacherous and mercenary generals of the shah and of American imperialism once again (?had their plots frustrated) by the popular referendum which took place not only in Tehran, but in all the small and large cities of Iran."

The announcer goes on to explain that criminal interests in Iran have reacted "by putting into action groups and (?gangs) linked to the (?annihilated) SAVAK organization who wear civilian clothes and march under the banners of the supporters of the runaway shah." They "have staged displays of conflict between opponents and supporters of the shah so that they could show that there are still so-called supporters of the runaway shah and remnants of the filthy royalist regime among the people. During the past 2 days, the attacks of these dirty and unidentified groups of the popular demonstrations in the towns of Najafabad, Dezful and Ahvaz have resulted in dozens of deaths and hundreds of injuries among the people."

Every member of these groups is trained in anti-riot tactics and they are generally armed with weapons and clubs. The announcer was not heard clearly, but he appeared to be making the point that the cruel military would use such clashes as a pretext for intervention. "The latest reports received from Najafabad indicate that in addition to 15 martyrs, 250 of the demonstrators in this city have been seriously wounded as a result of this (?wicked and treacherous) plot, and they are hospitalized in Esfahan. The condition of some of them is very critical. Death to the treacherous plots of the remnants of the rotten and [word indistinct] regime of the shah!"

The announcer continues with a description of "the wave of mutiny among the ranks of the soldiers and NCO's of the army, and their joining the people. Reports coming from Hamadan indicate that during the past few days (?a form of) strike has taken place at the Hamadan air base." There is a report of a hunger strike in some units of the air force in the huge base in Dezful. The description of the military strikes concludes with: "Long live the wave of mutiny and revolt of the noble and free soldiers, NCO's and officers!"

RADIO OF PATRIOTS ON ISRAELI APPEALS TO JEWS IN IRAN

TA231421 Radio of the Patriots [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran 1615 GMT 22 Jan 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary entitled: "Concerning the Activities of the Zionists in Iran"]

[Text] In a special program Saturday evening, Radio Holland broadcast a detailed report devoted to the conditions in Iran and in particular to the (?presence) of Israeli Zionists within the ruling regime of Iran. The bulk of this report is concerned with the activities of the Zionists in Iran, and because of its interest, we will repeat sections of the report.

The Israeli Zionist diplomatic body is the largest diplomatic presence in Tehran, yet the head of this mission (?is not identified). Last year, the head of the Israeli political presence in Theran sent a detailed and significant report to his government. The report dealt with the situation in Iran and future concerns, but it failed to attract the attention of the Israelis. After repeated reports and successive warnings from the head of the Israeli diplomatic mission in Tehran, the Israelis concern for the fate of the shah began to increase. In (?May) of last year, Moshe Dayan went to America and briefed Carter and (?his advisers) on the dangerous situation in Iran. However, they told him that his concerns were unfounded because the CIA had not yet sent information that would support such views. [passage indistinct]

Continuing his report Moshe Dayan added that he himself had gone to Iran in 1977 to talk to the shah about the situation [passage indistinct].

Elsewhere, numerous reports indicate that Israel initiated a wide-spread program to attract Iranian Jews, (?and under the title of 'Program to Welcome Immigrants From Iran', a list of activities was prepared. The list, among other things, consisted of the following:

1. Creating a special (?area) in Ben Gurion Airport for the reception of the new (?immigrants) and providing them with assistance.

2. The Israeli diplomatic mission in Tehran made the formalities for obtaining a visa very simple for Iranian capitalists, who intended to leave Iran with their valuables.

3. The Israeli Government began preparations for a special congress of Iranian Jews, the objective of which is to encourage all the Jews of Iran to emigrate.

4. Establishment of a special area for the reception of Jews coming from Iran in the small town of (Ebeneyeh), located between (?Elat) and the area of (?Beersheba) in Israeli [word indistinct]. In addition, housing facilities have been provided in the areas of Elat, (Arrameyeh) and (?Beersheba).

5. A decision was made to send (?a special Israeli envoy) named (?Moshe ash-Sha'b) to Iran as a special envoy from the (?Jewish Bank) to work at encouraging immigration.

6. Radio Israel has increased the hours of its Persian language programming for the Iranian Jews living in Iran. It is also broadcasting a special program for the Jews in Iran.

Despite all these efforts, an appreciable number have not migrated to Israel. Consequently, the Israeli Rabinical Council sent a message to the Jews of Iran in which they were invited to immigrate to the occupied territories. (?According to the Rabinical Council, they would be safe and prosperous there).

The basic objective of the Israelis in stepping up the propaganda for migration to Israel is the wealth and capital assets of the Iranian Jews. The Israeli leadership believes that every Iranian Jewish family controls at least $2 million of wealth. The Iranian Jews, however, have never been the focus of any kind of (?hostile) propaganda. Consequently, Israel cannot make use of the anti-Semitic slogan.

So far Israel's efforts have failed to entice the Iranian Jews into migrating to the occupied territories. This is because those Jews who are leaving Iran with their assets are generally going to American and to European cities.

As a result, a new plan for attracting Jews has been formulated, and a part of it is as follows:

1. Establishment of a new bank to provide special services for Iranian Jews.

2. Establishing a (?special, duty free, international stock exchange.)

3. (?Plans in the areas of housing and business).

It is then obvious that all these schemes and efforts are designed to attract the capital of the Iranian Jews to the occupied territories. But at every moment the security and order [passage indistinct].

BANGLADESH

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO NEPAL, BURMA

BK210912 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 21 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, left Dacca today for Katmandu on a 3-day visit. From there he will go to Rangoon on Tuesday.

Talking to newsmen at the Dacca Airport before his departure, Prof Essor Haq said that the primary aim of his visit to these two countries is to exchange views on matters of mutual interest. He described the visit as a good will one and in continuation of his visit to India and Pakistan last month.

The foreign minister said that these trips are consistent with our foreign policy to strengthen good relations with our neighbors and promote further economic cooperation.

In Katmandu, the foreign minister will have formal talks with his Nepalese counterpart, Mr Aryal. He will also meet King Birendra and the prime minister, Mr Bista.

In Rangoon, Prof Essor Haq is to meet President Ne Win and government leaders including Burmese Foreign Minister Brig Gen Myint Maung and will have talks with them.

INDIA

INDIAN, MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTERS, FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

BK231117 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jan 79 BK

[Excerpt] India and Malaysia have agreed on the necessity of preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asian region. This, they said, can be done only if all countries accept the principle of coexistence and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. This emerged from a 2-hour meeting of the prime ministers of India and Malaysia in New Delhi this morning. The talks were preceded by a 75-minute meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

External Affairs Minister Vajpayee later told newsmen that the situation in Southeast Asia, with particular reference to the events in Kampuchea, were discussed in detail by them. The Malaysian foreign minister gave his assessment of the situation which was found useful. He informed Mr Vajpayee that Malaysia has not been appoached for the recognition of the new regime in Kampuchea. Member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, might take a common decision on this issue.

Mr Vajpayee is understood to have told his Malaysian counterpart of the steps taken by India to normalize relations with its neighbors, including Pakistan. The Malaysian leader appreciated the steps and agreed that efforts to maintain stability in the region should be continued. Recent developments in Iran and Afghanistan also figured during the talks between the two foreign ministers.

According to an official spokesman, talks between the two prime ministers were characterized by an intensive exchange of ideas on the entire range of bilateral cooperation. This included trade and industrial collaboration in various fields like power generation, supply of rolling stock, agricultural commodities and manufactures.

Prime Minister Desai was assisted by nine of his cabinet colleagues. The view that emerged at the talks was that the collaboration should be considered under the aegis of the joint committee of the two countries. Study teams should be exchanged to identify each other's capability and requirements. These could be figured into a long-term arrangement. Identical views were expressed on keeping the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, disarmament, South Africa and West Asia.

USSR SIGNS ACCORD ON ATOMIC ENERGY COOPERATION

BK230321 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Jan 79 BK

[Text] India and the Soviet Union signed a new agreement for scientific and technical cooperation in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. The original agreement signed in 1961 has been revised to include additional areas of cooperation mutually agreed upon by the two countries.

The agreement was signed in Bombay by the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr Sethna, and the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, Prof Petrosyants.

SANJAY GANDHI ARRESTED, RELEASED ON BAIL

BK191330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Mr Sanjay Gandhi was arrested in New Delhi today for his failure to appear before the additional chief judical magistrate, Lucknow, Mr (B.D. Kesri). He's facing trial in the court of Mr Kesri on charge of having illegally detained eight liquor dealers under MISA [Maintenance of Internal Security Act] during the emergency.

Mr Gandhi was later bailed out by the judicial session judge, Mr (M.K. Chawla), on furnishing a personal bond for 10,000 rupees and the surity of a like amount. Mr (Chawla) also ordered Mr Gandhi to appear in court of Mr (Kesri) at Lucknow on the 27th of this month.

DALAI LAMA MEETS DESAI, VAJPAYEE IN DELHI

BK231054 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The Dalai Lama called on the prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, and the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, in New Delhi yesterday. He discussed with them the arrangement for the welfare of Tibetans in India and the cultural and spiritual needs.

The Dalai Lama expressed his gratitude to the government for the care and generosity with which the Indian people have looked after him and other Tibetans who came to India 20 years ago.

NEPAL

KING RECEIVES VISITING BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER

BK211605 Katmandu Overseas Service in English 1450 GMT 21 Jan 79 BK

[Text] His Majesty the king granted audience to the foreign minister of Bangladesh, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq, at the Ratna Mandir palace in Pokhra this evening. Professor Haq had arrived in Katmandu this afternoon on a 3-day official visit.

Foreign Minister Mr Krishna Raj Aryal, Bangladesh Ambassador to Nepal Mr N.N.I. Choudhury, and Foreign Secretary Mr Uddav Deo Bhatta were also present when the visiting foreign minister was received in audience.

Earlier, on arrival at Tribhuvan Airport, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq told the press that although his was a purely good will visit, he would informally review the progress made in the field of economic and technical cooperation between Nepal and Bangladesh. Stating that he was looking forward to learning Nepal's views on issues currently facing the UN Security Council as well as on those likely to come up in the future, Proffessor Haq thanked Nepal for the support lent to his country's bid to win the Asian seat in the Security Council.

PAKISTAN

MRS BHUTTO DENIES CARTER'S HELP SOUGHT

BK231345 Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT 23 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 23 Jan (AFP)--The wife of former Pakistani Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto today denied press reports that her husband has asked U.S. President Jimmy Carter to help save him from the death penalty.

The report, suggesting Mr Bhutto asked Mr Carter to intercede on his behalf, consisted of "lies" spread by the current military regime of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, Mrs Begum Bhutto told AFP.

According to several Pakistani papers today, Mr Bhutto wrote and told Mr Carter that given events in Iran and Afghanistan, his execution would provide the Soviet Union with an opportunity to intervene in Pakistan.

The papers, quoting a story they said appeared in the British weekly THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH also said leaders of Mr Bhutto's Pakistani People's Party had gone into hiding. There was an atmosphere of "deep pessimism" within the party, they added.

PART II OF WHITE PAPER ON BHUTTO MALADMINISTRATION

BK231434 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 23 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The government today issued the second of the four volumes of the white paper dealing with various aspects of the performance of the Bhutto regime. It covers those aspects of the previous regime which provide evidence of Mr Bhutto's treatment of the state fundamental institutions, such as parliament, the executive, the judiciary and the administration.

About constitutional amendment, the white paper points out that the constitution was not even a year old when it was amended to restrict the freedom of association as defined in Article 17. The constitution was amended again after a short while to enable the government to keep a person in preventive detention without trial for an indefinite period of time. The amendment also restricted parliamentary control in respect of proclamation of emergency and gave the government virtually dictatorial power. The right of a citizen to move the court for the enforcement of the fundamental rights guaranteed in the constitution remained suspended throughout the Bhutto regime.

The white paper says that within a year of this amendment, yet another attempt was made to whittle down the prerogatives of the high courts and make the citizens more vulnerable to the exercise of arbitrary authority. It subjected the courts to restriction without a parallel in the constitutional history. In their determined efforts to destroy the higher judiciary, Mr Bhutto and the rest of his regime did not cringe even from directly threatening and humiliating judges.

The white paper deals extensively with the rigging of the election held under the Bhutto regime. It provides evidence supported by considerable documentary material, including some that shows the direct involvement of the highest man of the regime.

The second volume of the white paper issued today also deals with the public services, which had a high priority on Mr Bhutto's plan to undermine the institutions of government so that he could rule the country firmly and without any let [as heard] or hinderence.

The white paper also deals in detail with the serious irregularities in public administration by the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] regime. It points out that financial discipline was eroded, public funds misspent and robbery became the order of the day. Records and documents have come to light which provide evidence of unlawful or culpable transactions in various spheres of administration.

EAST BLOC ENVOYS: COMECON READY TO AID PAKISTAN

BK221054 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 22 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the economic union of 10 socialist countries, has expressed its readiness to provide increased economic assistance to Pakistan provided such a request is made by Pakistan. This was stated by the trade and economic counsellors of the embassies of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria while talking to newsmen in Islamabad on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the union, generally known as COMECON.

Answering a question, the Czechoslovak counsellor said that COMECON could favorably consider the establishment of an aid-to-Pakistan consortium under its aegis. About the economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Pakistan, he said it was improving gradually.

In his speech the Soviet trade commissioner said the volume of Pakistani-Soviet trade had gone up 19 times over a period of 20 years.

The Hungarian economic counsellor said that his country was prepared to set up industries in Pakistan in collaboration with the private sector.

The Bulgarian trade representative said that his country could assist Pakistan in the tobacco industry.

BALUCHISTAN COURT ORDERS ARREST OF FORMER GOVERNOR

BK201023 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The summary military court, Quetta, has issued a warrant for arrest of former Baluchistan governor, Mr Mohammad Akbar Khan Bugti. According to an official announcement in Quetta today, he was to appear before the court on the 16th of this month but did not do so. The court has fixed the 29th of this month as the next date of hearing of his case; otherwise, he will be tried in absentia.